MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,560—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1889.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Mar.
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	22nd ,,
ML ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
NIZAM	2735	500	T. F. Creery	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	11th Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. 1889
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th March, 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hod-idah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	16th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	20th March.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	15th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar. 1889
ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	1st May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April 1889.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3514	480	17th ,,
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3387	480	20th May.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th December, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE S. S. CLAN FORBES, 2,150 tons, Commander R. G. TAITT, will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 19th instant. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

For Rates of Passages, &c., please apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!
1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

STORES, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Capt. SYMONS, will leave for Zanzibar on or about TUESDAY, the 19th March 1889.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 10th March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 6th April.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 9th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th March, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — **HEAD & SONS,** — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY
Queen's Road. BOMBAY. Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY,
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER and COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 21 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 6 per dozen; Half Bottles, Rs. 4 per dozen.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 24 per doz.	Has met with Great Approval. Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality. It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs. The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands. Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour. The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR GENTS FELT HATS

"CEDAR"
"CHESNUT"
"CUBA"
BROWNS

BROWNS
"TEAK"
"MAPLE"
"RUSSET"

"PEKOE"
"SNUFF"
"MANILLA"
BROWNS

Rs. 8-6 to Rs. 9-4.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.

Rs. 32-8 Nett.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9	6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.
PRESENTS FOR SENDING TO ENGLAND.
TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.
MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.
RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.
MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.
GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.
MANGO MARMALADE.
CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.
AT
FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

FACTS!
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 156
BICYCLE	97	,, 153
TANDEMS	8	,, 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse, shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
UNEQUELLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

per doz. CASH. Rs. as.				per doz. CASH. Rs. as.
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	The Cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	Softened and matured by Age.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	Highly commended by Connoisseurs for its Fullness, Fragrance and Mellowness.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	Of uniform quality at all times.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.			
24 0	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	24 0
	Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and fifty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.			
	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	
	Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter-Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.			
	Treacher's	GLENLIVET	Whisky	
	Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT, GOLD CAPSULE.
FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER and CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Rs. 29-12 per Dozen.

CUTLER PALMER & CO., BOMBAY
IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

N.B.—Beware of colourable imitation. Note Label, Capsule, and Cork.

ENGLISH BISCUITS.
NEW IMPORTATIONS.

HEALTH.
Similar to the "Toast" Biscuit.
Large tins, Re. 1-8.

CABIN.
A small size Ship Biscuit.
5 lb. tins, Re. 1-12.

ATLANTIC.
A small Crisp Cheese Biscuit.
Large tins, Re. 1-3.

WHOLEMEAL.
A Biscuit much Appreciated.
Large tins, Rs. 1-10.

OSWEGO.
A Favorite Biscuit.
Large tins, Rs. 1-12.

DESSERT RUSKS, DUTCH MACCAROONS, SWISS CREAMS, &c.

POONA.
Temple House,
Camp and
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Every Item Stamped with our Trade Mark, "REFINEMENT."

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 9TH.

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GREATER, GRANDER, AND BETTER THAN EVER.
Presenting Special Features Unsurpassed, Introducing—

The Soul of Humour,
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As performed for nearly 4 weeks in CALCUTTA.

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"ELIJAH,"
WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE
TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY, 12th March, 1889, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after TUESDAY, 5th March, 1889.
Reserved Seats...... Rs. 3 | Back Seats...... Rs. 2.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy., B. P. Society.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 Months, commencing from 1st April, 1889, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 18th March, 1889. For further particulars apply to that OFFICER.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Collector.
Satara, 4th March, 1889.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 19th March, 1889, at 4 p.m.

To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet made up to 31st December, 1888.

To Declare a dividend, and to Transact such other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1889.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

VERBAL TENDERS will be received at the Municipal Hall, on MONDAY, the 18th of March, 1889, at 4 p.m., for the Supply of best KEROSINE OIL, of Batoum Naptha and Trading Company Brand, weighing about 4,300 Broach Maunds (more or less), to be supplied within 12 Months, commencing 1st April, 1889. About 300 Maunds to be supplied Monthly at the Municipal Stores.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For particulars apply to

P. M. RUTHNASAWMY,
Secretary, Broach Municipality.
Broach, 7th March, 1889.

Canon Taylor's Strictures on Foreign Missions: What can we learn from them?

Some Impediments to the Extension of the Work and Influence of the Church of England in India.

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The "Civil and Military Gazette," on Day of Issue ...	Rs. 48	Rs. 48
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	Calcutta.	Up-country.
The "Englishman," on Day of Issue ...	Rs. 45	Rs. 45
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	Madras.	Up-country.
The "Madras Mail," on Day of Issue ...	Rs. 44	Rs. 48
Do. on Second Day of Issue ...	„ 24	„ 36
	Allahabad.	Up-country.
The "Pioneer," on Day of Issue ...	Rs. 48	Rs. 48
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The Library has branches in Allahabad, Calcutta, Lahore, and Madras, for the purpose of Local Delivery and Up-country Post of Mofussil Papers.

Subscriptions may be paid at the Branches for Bombay and Mofussil Papers to suit the convenience of Subscribers.

NOTICES.

WANTED!

SECRETARY for the Sukkur Municipality, Salary Rs. 400. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be addressed to Undersigned up to 5th April 1889.

Age to be stated.

A Knowledge of Engineering essential.

ALFRED MAYHEW, Col., President,
Sukkur Municipal Commission.
Sukkur, 2nd March, 1889.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Oriental Loan Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.

(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1888.

(2) To Declare a Dividend.

(3) To Elect a Director and Auditor.

(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 1st March, 1889.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE Jubilee Committee of Rangoon invite competitive designs, together with written descriptions and estimates, for a Jubilee Hall.

A Premium of Rs. 1,000 is offered for the design considered by the Committee first in order of merit, such design on payment of the Premium to become the absolute property of the Committee.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept, or carry out the work proposed by any of the plans nor to employ the author of the design to which they award the Premium.

Particulars and conditions of competition may be obtained free on application to the undersigned, who will also supply Plans with levels of the site on payment of Rs. 15, which will be refunded on receipt of a *bona-fide* design on the return of such conditions and plans.

Complete designs, descriptions and estimates marked with a motto, sealed and endorsed "Rangoon Jubilee Hall" to be delivered at the office of the undersigned at the Town Hall, Rangoon, before noon Friday, 31st May, 1889.

By order of the Jubilee Committee.
J. SHORT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the following Services for the official year 1889-90:—

I. Repairs to all the Military and Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay District.

II. Supply of and Repairs to the Barrack Furniture, Bombay.

III. Supply of Petty Stores, &c., Bombay.

IV. Plumber's Works in Bombay.

V. Supply of Labour and Materials, Petty Stores, Road Metal Stones, &c., under 10 Separate Schedules of Rates at Deolali.

2. Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment and all necessary information obtained on application at the Military Works Bombay Office, Fort, during office hours, as also at the P. W. D. Office, Camp Deolali, with regard to the Service V.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 20th March 1889 when they will be opened.

4. The acceptance of the Tenders rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received and no reason will be assigned for such rejection.

W. OSBORN, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military Works Bombay.
Bombay, Military Works Office, 2nd March, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th March next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 2,000 tons of old Iron Rails, double-headed section, of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers which must be made on the Company's form, to be obtained from the Undersigned, must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, also that the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's premises not later than the end of June next.

Payment must be made before delivery.

On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 5 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 as security for due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which this sum will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of their having to prove any actual loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office Parel, 14th February 1889.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BURMA, GULF OF MARTABAN,
RANGOON RIVER.
PILOT VESSEL, NIGHT SIGNALS.

ON and after the 1st April, 1889, the present System of showing TWO LIGHTS HOISTED VERTICALLY from the starboard foretopsail yardarm, will be discontinued, and the lights as defined by the Admiralty under the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, will be adopted instead,

1. When the pilot vessel is at anchor on the station on pilotage duty, she will show a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, and so constructed as to shew a clear, uniform and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of *at least* one mile, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

2. When the pilot vessel is under-weigh and engaged on her station on pilotage duty, she will carry a white light at the main top gallant mast head, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

3. When the Pilot Vessel is not engaged on her station on Pilotage duty, she will carry lights similar to those of other ships.

By order of the Port Commissioners,
E. DARLINGTON,
Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, the 5th December, 1888.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

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"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

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CONTRACTORS TO H. M. ADMIRALTY,
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MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
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BOMBAY DIRECTORY
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

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The Popular Watch, good value, goes well, Keyless, Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever, medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR MARCH 1889.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
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Steinwein	„ 21 0	..
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Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ..
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Medoc	„	—
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Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estophe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	..
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Revolving Cabinet	„	5 0
Fascination Cabinet	„	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet		3 0
Three Volume Cabinet		4 0
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Address ____
Occupation ____
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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

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For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.
B. Bunder
Musjid
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junction b
Titwalla
Khadawa'l
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoora
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rda
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum a
Naidongree
Chelisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction a c
Sewda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa a b
Jawar
Beeth
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdaa
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)
Rampur
Bagra
Seori
Sohavporead
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Badlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee a
Karli
Kunkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona b d
Loonee
Urooleo
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhoond b
Boreball
Deckaal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Pomulwaree
Waregaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumb
Sheagaum a
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapore
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah b
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Johwoor
Keim
Barsee Rd
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur c
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad a b
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedsgherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickmaga
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc a
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhorazi
Saneh
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghaderhi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay Races.
Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Laying Foundation-stone of Bai Motlibai Hospital, 5-15 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Yeomen of the Guard," 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kilwa (s), from Busheer; Colaba (s), Calcutta; and Persia (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—Teheran (s), for Singapore; Peninsular (s), London; Ganges (s), Pondicherry; Lady Gordon (s), Colombo; Bisagno (s), Hongkong; and Fastnet (s), Rangoon.

M. N. Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,542, daily average 162, total of new admissions 761.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th February 1889 was 112,763 maunds and in money Rs. 20,859.

Lecture.—The sixth lecture of the Hemantolsava series will be delivered in the Hindu Union Club compound at 5-30 p.m. to-day by the Hon. Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, C.I.E. Subject: "Social Compromise."

The Marine Battalion Band.—We are asked to correct the statement that the Marine Battalion Band played a selection of music at the races on Thursday. The band of the regiment mentioned was unavoidably prevented from attending.

Professor Lindsay of Glasgow in Bombay.—The Reverend Professor Lindsay, D.D., of the Free Church College, Glasgow, and Convener of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, who has been visiting the different mission stations in India during the present cold season, is to preach a sermon on behalf of missions in the Free Church, Esplanade, to-morrow evening at six o'clock.

The Fatal Assault at Carnac Road.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Dhondia Balu, Luximon Chimajee, and Goolam Mahomed Sala were charged by Inspector George before Mr. Hamilton with assaulting Parashram Crishna on the 26th ultimo at Carnac Road with sticks and thereby causing his death. A remand was asked for to enable the police to institute further enquiries into the matter and to instruct the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution. The Magistrate granted the application and postponed the hearing of the case.

Moonlight Band at the Victoria Garden.—The band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following music at the Victoria Garden this evening at 8 p.m.:—

March	Silent Oh Moyle	W. V. Scholes.
Duet	2nd Act Regolette	Verdi.
Valse	Katrina	May Olister.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	J. A. Kappy.
Valse	Fantaisie	C. Coote.
Polka	The Students	C. Coote.
Galop	The Planters	C. Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock on the loft of a four-storied house belonging to one Morar, situated at Dhana Bunder Street, Mandavie. On the alarm being raised the neighbour and townspeople, aided by the divisional police rendered prompt assistance, and with a copious supply of water the fire was extinguished within a short time, but not before damages to the extent of Rs. 200 was done to the roof of the building. The origin of the fire is not known. The steam fire-engines from the several fire brigade stations in the city were upon the scene in good time, but were not called upon to work.

An Old Jail Bird in Trouble Again.—Succaram Govind, of no fixed place of residence, and against whom there appeared two previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Inspector Guider, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing nine pieces of dry cocoanut, valued at 4 annas, the property of Gainoo Yessoo, a cart driver, on Thursday afternoon last. The complainant was driving his cart laden with dry cocoanuts, and while passing along Mazagon road, on his way to Chinchpoogly, the accused was observed removing some of the cocoanut from the cart by a policeman in plain clothes, who at once arrested him. Succaram, on pleading guilty to the charge and admitting his previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Female Thief.—Saibjan *alias* Ameerjan, a Mahomedan woman, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Rs. 26-8 and a silver ring, the whole being valued at Rs. 32-8, the property of Sorabjee Nanabhoy, a clerk employed at the Framjee Petit Mill. The accused, who was an acquaintance of the complainant, went to his house on the night of the 5th, and it was after she left the complainant missed the purse in question with its contents from his coat pocket. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused, when the stolen ring was found in her possession, and upon further enquiry it was discovered that with the stolen money she redeemed some property that she had in pledge with a Marwarree named Sowdun Keera at Cammateepoora on Wednesday last, the 6th instant. The accused in defence stated that the complainant had given her the purse with its contents, but could call no witnesses to substantiate her statement. She was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Case of the Absconding Hindu Girl.—The young Hindoo girl named Baicoonti along with her servant Mundari Regul, both residents of a village called Chandria, in Central India, who were arrested by the police on the Esplanade about a month ago, on suspicion, having in their posession gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 743, were brought before Mr. Cooper yesterday. It transpired that the girl, who is the daughter of Ram Goolam, a zemindar of Chandria, was enticed away by a young man named Nuxiadeen, and on his way towards Bombay left the girl with her servant and disappeared. Consequently the girl continued her journey and came to Bombay. The father of the girl was communicated with, and he telegraphed that the girl and the servant might be sent back to him, each bearing their own expense; and that he declined to prefer a criminal charge against either of them. This being brought to the notice of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, before whom they were placed, the girl and her servant are to be sent to Chandria.

Lecture on Light.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali was delivered at the Framji Kavasji Institute on Tuesday, the 5th instant, by Mr. N. A. Moos, B. Sc., F.R.S.E., F.C.S., &c., &c., Professor of Physics, Elphinstone College, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding. The subject of the lecture was Light and was well handled by the lecturer. The various points touched by the lecturer were, the Emission and Undulatory theories of light, velocity of light, and researches of Romer, Bradley, and Fizean, the Laws of Reflection and Refraction, the Spectrum and the primary and secondary colours; the colours of pigments as distinguished from colours of light, the explanation of the green colour of shoal-water, blue of the sea, and the black of the deep ocean, the blue of the sky, the transmitted yellow light of the sun during the day, and the crimson glow of the sun at sunset, the ultra red and ultra violet rays and the phenomena of Fluorescence and Phosphorescence. The lecture was illustrated with brilliant experiments. The Spectrum showed distinctly that light was compounded of seven different colours, and the lecturer proved that green, red, and violet were primary colours, the rest being derived or secondary. He also showed how the theory of emission was altogether exploded and that of undulation established on firm basis and accepted by the scientists of the age as expressing the truth. At the close of the lecture Mr. Kama thanked the lecturer for his able and interesting discourse. In doing so he stated that the lecturer was a close and careful student of science, and the taste for science inherent in him was, as it were, a sort of inheritance to him from his father, our well-known townsman, Mr. Ardeshir Framji Moos, who as an office-bearer and lecturer in connection with the very society about forty years ago had taken an active part in diffusing a knowledge of science amongst his countrymen. Mr. Kama added that the subject chosen for the evening was so wide and comprehensive that, as remarked by the lecturer himself, it could not be exhausted in one or even one dozen lectures, but would require at least thirty lectures to do justice to it, and numerous other experiments to illustrate the same, and expressed a hope that Mr. Moos would in future years continue his series of lectures on the subject in connection with the society.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th March, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·952
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	·733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of Wind.*	E, NNW, WNW, NW, SSE, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	181

* From midnight to midnight.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive or has become roughened by exposure to land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

JUDGES DIFFERING IN OPINION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* BAI JIBA AND DADA ANA.

This was a reference to the Court by Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the two accused were charged with murder. He agreed with the jury in their verdict of not guilty as regarded the first accused; but, disagreeing with a verdict of acquittal in favour of the second accused, he was of opinion that he was guilty of murder. The two accused were charged with murder, in that they conspired to administer, and did administer, powdered dhatura seeds to the deceased, Kuber Nathu, elder brother of the first accused's husband.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering judgment in the case, was for the acquittal and discharge of both the accused.

Mr. Justice Candy agreed with Mr. Justice Jardine as regarded the acquittal and discharge of the first accused, but was of opinion that the second accused should be convicted and sentenced to death.

Owing to this difference of opinion, the court referred the case for the opinion of a third Judge.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the reference, said:—The finality of the verdict of the jury is by section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, made subject to the power of the Sessions Judge, who presides at the trial when he disagrees with the verdict of the jurors so completely that he considers it necessary, for the ends of justice, to submit the case to the High Court, who are, in dealing with the case, to exercise any of the powers which it may exercise on an appeal. This is a most important departure from English law and practice, and was undoubtedly dictated by the circumstance that trial by jury in this country was an experiment which it was necessary to safeguard against a miscarriage of justice, by allowing the case to be referred under certain circumstances to the highest judicial authority. There is, therefore, no true analogy between the discretionary power thus conferred on the High Court under the above section, and that which the courts of law in England have sparingly exercised in interfering with the finding of a jury in civil actions by directing a new trial on the ground of the verdict being against the evidence; and the practice, therefore, of the latter courts, although very properly regarded as a guide, cannot be resorted to as affording a fixed rule in the exercise of the powers conferred on the High Court by section 307. This is, I believe, the gist of Mr. Justice West's remarks in Regina *vs.* Khunderao (I. L. R., 1 Bom. 13). However, I entirely agree with Mr. Justice Nanabhai, whose long experience is entitled to great weight, that it has been the uniform practice of this court not to interfere with the verdict of a jury except when it is shown to be clearly and manifestly wrong, Queen Empress *vs.* Mania Dayal (10 Bom., I. L. R. 502), and such practice ought, in my opinion, to be followed. In the present case, the evidence leaves no doubt that the deceased Kuber Nathu was taken ill on the evening of the 20th March after partaking of his evening meal, and died at the dispensary at Anund, to which he had been carried by the orders of the police patel in the coursse of the next day; that the chief constable received information of what had happened at 6 a.m. of the morning of the 21st, and at once proceeded to Kuber's house, where he examined both the accused; that Dada, in the course of the day took him to a field and pointed out the datura plants, from which he said he had gathered datura seeds; that on the 22nd March the accused were taken before the second-class magistrate, when they both confessed that a conversation had taken place between them with respect to putting the deceased to death owing to his jealousy of the intimacy which they admitted existed between them; that Dada, the second accused, brought datura seeds from the fields and pounded them, and that they were put into the deceased's food, and that the deceased ate it and became unconscious, but each says that the other put the seeds into the food. The witnesses, Bhaiji and his son, Bhula, depose as to the second accused being employed in cutting grass on these fields, and having taken seeds from datura plants in one of the fields on the plea that he required them for itches. Lastly the deceased's symptoms, as spoken to by the police patel and other witnesses who saw him on the evening of the 20th, and by the Parsee apothecary of the dispensray at Anund, and the discovery of the alkaloid in the remains of the food by the Chemical Analyser to Government, to whom they had been sent by the Parsee apothecary, can leave no reasonable doubt that the deceased was poisoned by datura. Had the case concluded there, the above evidence could, I apprehend, leave no reasonable doubt that the second accused had either been a party to a conspiracy with Jiba to poison Kuber or had himself poisoned him by putting the datura into his food. At the first trial, however, both the accused withdrew their confessions and said that they had made them owing to fear of being beaten, or to having been beaten, and tutored by the fouzdar. There is, however, no circumstance in the case which makes this statement in the least probable. There was no delay in making the enquiry into the case or bringing the accused before the second-class magistrate. The confessions were such as the accused, if guilty, might be expected to make in their desire to throw the blame on one another after their arrest, and are corroborated by the evidence of Bhaiji and his son, and the notoriety as to the intimacy between them, which is spoken to by nearly all the witnesses. There is, therefore, in my opinion, no reason whatever for doubting the truth of the confessions. Upon the whole of the evidence, I am of opinion that the guilt of Dada at any rate is so clearly made out that it becomes the duty of this court to set aside the verdict of the jury and find the second prisoner guilty of murder.

The court, following the opinion of the Chief Justice, to whom the case was referred, convicted the second accused of murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* H R H The Duke of Orleans, Madras
Capt H Jenkings, R N, H M S Garnet
Capt W Johnson, R N, H M S Ranger
Senr Lieut C Beresford, R N, H M S Ranger
Paymaster A Woolward, R N, H M S Ranger
Lieut Grant Dalton, R N, H M S Ranger
Lieut Clarke, R N, H M S Ranger
Surgeon H Ilewicz, R N, H M S Ranger
Mr W Jones, R N, H M S Ranger
Mr W Slane, Karachi
Mr J O'Donel, A V D, Neemuch
* Miss Sullivan, Surat
Lieut R Ellice, R A, Kirkee
Mr, J Carlisle, Vety Surgn, Hyderabad
* Mr W Millett, Poona
* Lieut W J Walter, Lan Regt, Poona
* Mr W L Souter
* Mrs L Norton, England
* Capt J Vans Agnew, R A, Rawulpindi
Capt J Anderson, R A, Kirkee
* Mr A Stromeyer, Cawnpore
* Mrs Sullivan, Belfast
* Miss Sullivan Jr, Belfast
* Lieut J Moss, B S Corps, Poona
* Lieut F Edwards, 3rd Cav, Poona
* Lieut Sillary, Poona
* Lieut N G Fraser, Poona
* Lieut T Twigg, Poona
* Mr W Threlfall, Bombay
* Col and Mrs Harcour
Mr and Mrs A Michael, Calcutta
Coi De Perseval, Equerry in Waiting to H R H The Duke of Orleans
Mr and Mrs C Thurburn, Calcutta
* Mr F M Downes, Brindisi
* Mr J G Coleman, Brindisi
* Mr R Lang
* Mr A Schwarg
* Surgn C J Sarkies, Poona
Major and Mrs J Murray, Calcutta
* Mr and Mrs J Sanders, CS, Lucknow
Mrs Acton Straw
Col and Mrs C Steward, Bellary
The Misses Steward, Bellary
* Col F Nicolas, R A, H M S Euphrates, England
* Col R M West, R H A H M S Euphrates England
* Lieut O M Slaughter, H M S Euphrates
* Lieut C E Carr, H M S Euphrates
Lieut T Fraser, R E, H M S Euphrates
Surgeon M O'Drury, H M S Euphrates
Capt R Goahan, H M S Euphrates
Lieut J Strahan, H M S Euphrates
* Mr W Liddle, England
* Mr and Mrs W Crooke, CS, Allahabad
* Mr and Mrs V Charrington, Bangalore
* Major P Devitte, R E, Poona
Mr R Harwood Sr, England
Mr J Harwood Jr, England
* Lieut R Massie, R A, Kirkee
Dr O'Connell
Surgn Genl Meane, Umballa
* Mr C Dunell, Trichinopoly
Mr A E Hight, Munmar
Mr D L Millar, Calcutta
Mr W Martindale
Mrs S Faddy
Col H Borrodaile, Poona
Mr G F Grant, C S, Nasik
Mr and Mrs J Muir, CS
* Miss R Hawker, Bombay
* Mr G Hawker, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs H Borrer, Bombay
Mr H Schiver, Bombay
* Mr and Mrs D J Jardine
Lord Colin Campbell, Bombay
* Surgn M-jr and Mrs R McKuref, Bombay
Mr H Staab, Bombay
* Dr J Gray, Bombay
* Mr J O'Callaghan, Bombay
Mr G Hardeck, Bombay
Mrs F Hight Sr, „
Mr J Heign „
Mr F Pickard „
Mr A Conley „
Mr B Schnabel „
Mr W Barrett „
Mr J Hall „
Mr J Wallace „
Mr Norrie Mitchell „
Mr R Hume „
Mr J M Bolton „
Surgn S O Stuart, A M Dept, Bombay
Mr J Freeman, Bombay
* Mr E M Clark „
Mrs R W Gimblett „
* Major and Mrs H Kingscote, R N A, Bombay
Mr D Rae „
* Mr C P Rubio „
* Surgn Majr G Waters, Bombay
Mr Haas, Bombay
Capt P Sibilet, s s Laabourdonnais
Dr Willmot
Mr J Robinson, Calcutta
* Lieut De Burney
* Mrs Stopford Sackville
* Capt H Kennedy, Veraval
* Mr T Hindmarsh
* Lieut H Davies

Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, whose trial on the charge of Ritualism is before the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace, was ordained a deacon in 1854, and took priest's orders in the following year. He was consecrated bishop of Lincoln in 1885. Some years ago the Cannon of Christ Church, as he then was, was extremely popular among a certain section of the Oxford undergraduates—the "high" section. He was one of the most successful preachers at the University. As Professor of Pastoral Theology he exercised a considerable influence upon many young men destined for the Church. Among the offences of which the Bishop is now charged are, his placing candles on the altar while yet it was light, his making the sign of the cross in the benediction, and his standing on the west instead of the north side of the altar. These are the stupendous issues which interest the Church, observes a home paper, while ignorance, misery, poverty, and crime count their victims by millions.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO KARACHI.

As you will have heard, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and party arrived by the mail steamer Arabia on Wednesday afternoon, and were received at the "Erskine" wharf, where the vessel was berthed. The Brigadier-General and Staff proceeded in a steam launch and boarded the vessel when she entered the harbour. The Royal party disembarked and proceeded to the cantonment railway station by a special train, which was in waiting for them at Kiamari. On the train leaving the Bunder, the spectators who had collected about it, loudly cheered the Royal party. On arrival at the Cantonment station, their Royal Highnesses drove to the General's bungalow.

On the same evening they were entertained at a banquet at the Sind Club, and on the following evening at the Officers Mess, King's Own Regiment. His Royal Highness and staff, with General Boyce Combe and staff, visited Manora on Thursday last, and inspected the Batteries. The Port Officers, steam-launch, together with other launches, were in readiness at Kiamari at 10 A. M. to take the party across. They landed at the Habour Works Pier, where trollies were in waiting, and, accompanied by the Executive Engineer, Harbour Defences, Lieutenant Baker, R. E., and Major Douglas R. A., Commanding Royal Artillery in Sind, they proceeded to No. 3 Battery, and some firing at a target was done at different ranges. The shooting was very good indeed, and His Royal Highness appeared to be well satisfied with what he had seen. The party then went to No. 2 Battery, and from there to No. 1 Battery, at Manora Point. A very close inspection was made of the works in progress, and some time was spent at this Battery. After this His Royal Highness inspected the submarine mining works which were explained to him by Lieutenant Simmons, R. E. The party left the Harbour Works Pier in the same launches soon after 1 p. m.

In the ordinary course of things to-day, there would have been a field-day, but as the number of troops in Katrachi is at present very limited, it was decided not to have one, and some scheme of entertainment for the Royal visitors had to be devised. The Port Trustees invited the Duke and Duchess to lunch on board the steam-tug "Manora," the intention being that after lunch the tug should steam outside the harbour and let the guests get a view of the new forts, etc., from the sea; but an unusually fresh breeze for this time of year sprung up in the morning, and this part of the programme had to be abandoned.

Our hosts, who were hospitality personified were limited to their invitations by the room at their disposal, as the largest table that could be laid on the tug would only seat 40. The only ladies present were besides those of the Royal Party, the wives of the Port Trustees. The remaining guests were the heads of the various Departments and one or, two specially honoured visitors. The arrangements were all most perfect. The guests assembled at the Cantonment Station at one o'clock, and there awaited the arrival of Brigadier General Boyce Combe and his Royal guests, who arrived a few minutes later. The whole party was then conveyed by train to Kiamari, the route taken being one that avoids the City station, the train running down the edge of one of the creeks that border the harbour in places. Arriving at Kiamari, the the party alighted alongside the jetty, the Erskine wharf, where lay the "Branksome Hall" fast taking in her cargo, for she sails with a full complement of passengers on the 3rd March. Here Their Royal Highnesses and the General's party were handed over to the Port Officer, Captain Parsons, and went on board his launch and were soon aboard the "Manora," which at once hoisted the Royal Standard. Meanwhile the other guests had embarked on the steam barge "Basri" and were soon steaming to the "Manora" where they joined the Royal Party. The "Manora" had been most tastefully decorated, and was spick and span as the most critical could desire. She is a large powerful paddle-wheel tug, and the spacious deck aloft the engines was covered in with awnings gaily decorated with flags, flowers and foliage plants, and here was laid out a sumptuous lunch. A few minutes were spent in conversation, and the ladies had the honour of being presented to the Duchess.

The boat all this time was moored out in the harbour, and rolled so steadily that there was no appreciable motion. The warm sun was tempered by the thick awnings, the wind blew fresh and pure, straight in from the sea: our appetites were all whetted by our little journey down; the champagne was of the best, and perfectly iced; the lunch from the turtle to the ices. was admirable, and the waiting was all that could be desired. Lunch ended, the tug steamed slowly to the harbour's mouth, the guests being all on the bridge enjoying the the and the view of the harbour. When we got nearly abreast the old light-house, however, an ominous roll and a wave breaking on the deck where we had lunched, warned us what we must expect outside. Some of us would have liked nothing better than a little tumbling about in blue water; but we had Her Royal Highness the Duchess and other ladies on board, who were not good sailors, to say nothing of some of the sterner sex.

So we turned round and steamed quietly back, being conveyed to the shore and on to Cantonments in the same way as we were brought down in the morning; a very enjoyable trip coming to an end about five o'clock. Had time permitted, we were to have witnessed the descent of one of the divers employed in deepening the water-way and getting out shoals of rock, but as Their Royal Highnesses had to catch the up-mail that leaves about 8-30, this was impossible. After lunch, Mr. Price, the Port Engineer, had the honour of shewing His Royal Highness the Duke a number of charts and maps showing the various extensions that have been already made and that are proposed, in which His Royal Highness appeared much interested, and about which he asked a number of questions. This question of the Harbour extension and improvement is, however, of sufficient importance to merit a letter to itself, and this I hope to send you later, when I have had an opportunity of seeing things more in detail than I have at present done.

The whole trip was the more enjoyable, for the absence of ceremony and speechifying that were its distinguishing features. The natives knew nothing of the proposed expedition, and there was, consequently, no crowd anywhere. Their Royal Highnesses drove up to the station quite quietly, and there were not half-a-dozen persons present besides the guests and station officials. When we arrived at the Erskine wharf, there was the same delightful absence of crowd, bustle and ceremony, and the Royal Standard was token of the presence of our illustrious visitors, who were warmly cheered by the crew of the Branksome Hall as the launch with those on board passed the great Hall Liner.

Their Royal Highnesses left Karachi without any ceremony, by the ordinary mail-train, and my telegram will have informed you of their future movements. It is not yet settled that they will be the guests of the General at Mian Mir.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE ROYAL VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

His Highness has caused to be compiled and published in pamphlet form, a detailed account of the visit of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Hyderabad. There is nothing in the compilation that has not already appeared in our columns, except the following two letters, the first of which preceeded the visit and the second succeeded it. On returning from Bombay about the middle of December last, His Excellency the Minister informed His Highness that the Duke had accepted his invitation to visit Hyderabad, and His Highness thereupon despatched the following letter:—

"Royal and Illustrious Friend, the Nawab Sir Asman Jah has communicated to your Royal Highness with what pleasure I welcome yourself and Her Royal Highness Your Duchess to my Dominions. There is much here that it would interest you to see, and beyond the sights of my capital, it would be possible to arrange for tiger or any other shooting which Her Royal Highness also could witness. The later your visit in the month of January the better the prospect of sport. I will only further add that nothing will be left undone which may lead to Your Royal Highness' enjoyment; and I look forward with great pleasure and satisfaction, to the presence within my State of the Son of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, with the assurance of my most distinguished regard, I remain Your Royal Highness' faithful Friend—(Signed) Mahboob Ali Khan."

After his return to Poona, His Royal Highness wrote the following letter to His Excellency the Minister.

Dear Sir Asman Jah.—On leaving Hyderabad after my very pleasant and interesting stay in His Highness' capital I write to thank Your Excellency for all the trouble you have taken to ensure the pleasure and comfort of myself, the Duchess of Connaught, and the relations that accompanied us. I can assure you that I will always look back with the greatest pleasure to my visit, and especially to having been His Highness' guest. It has been a great pleasure to me to have personally made the acquaintance of so many of the Nobles and Officials of Hyderabad. I am very very sensible of the great kindness one and all have shown me. Believe me Your Excellency, Your Sincerely (Sd) Arthur.

His Royal Highness also wrote in similar terms to H. H. the Nizam.—*Deccan Times.*

MANUFACTURE OF MACARONI IN INDIA.

Mr. E. White:—Director of Public Intruction, N.-W. P. and Oudh, writes to a contemporary—allow me through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the public to the manufacture of macaroni lately established by the Capuchin Monks in charge of the Catholic Orphanage at Sardhana, in the Meerut district. They have imported from Italy machinery with the latest improvements, which turns out macaroni of all kinds, as well as vermicelli, from flour ground at the Delhi Flour Mills. I have tried the product and find it excellent—certainly superior to that ordinarily procurable in tins imported from Italy and sold at about Re. 1-12 a seer. The managers can deliver their macaroni at the Sardhana Railway Station in boxes of not less than 10 seers at the rate of 10 annas a seer, and on more favourable terms if wholesale orders are given. The profits on the sale are applied to expenes connected with the Orphanage, which is much in need of funds.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub, awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Mr. B. M. Malabari has received the following:—

Rao Sahib G. W. Kanitkar, B. A., Munsiff, Dahanu:—I carefully read the pamphlet and considered the suggestions made by the writer thereof, and I am glad to inform you that your movement has my full sympathy and approval. You have made out a very strong case, no doubt, and I think the legislature must take the earliest opportunity of removing the anomaly and the absurdity you have pointed out. Your endeavours to improve the Hindu wife's legal position are truely noble. I hold that we are not concerned with the actual treatment of wives by their husbands, when considering the question of the wife's legal position. I think, with the late Mr. John Stuart Mill, that 'the laws of most countries are far worse than the people who execute them.' That great authority has said: "If married life were all that it might be expected to be, *looking to the laws alone,* society would be a hell upon earth." The old harsh laws of the time of Manu (I mean some of them) are sought to be saddled upon us. According to Manu, no woman deserves to be anything but a slave. Nor can a son and a wife make any acquisition by their skill which belong to them. They earn for the benefit of their masters. Many more instances of this kind can be added. But we are not so bad as the laws would make us. 'Happily there are both feelings and interests which in many men exclude, and in most, greatly temper, the impulses and propensities which lead to tyranny: and of these feelings the tie which connects a man with his wife affords, in a normal state of things, is comparably the strongest example. Because men in general do not inflict, nor women suffer, all the misery which could be inflicted and suffered by the full power of tyranny with which man is legally invested, the defenders of the existing form of the institution think that all its iniquity is justified, and that any complaint is merely quarreling with the evil which is the price paid for every great good. The fact is, laws and institutions require to be adapted, not to good men, but to bad.

Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Punjab:—As regards the English Criminal Law Amendment Act, I look upon it as a mistake—an unjust law rushed through Parliament in obedience to a purely fictitious agitation, got up by a school of sickly sentimental humanitarianism with which I have absolutely no sympathy.

As regards the Indian Law, I don't know what a native girl of 10 is, or one of 12 either. I don't know that I have ever spoken to either one or the other. Of one thing I am convinced; that, *as a general rule,* she *does* "better understand the nature and consequences" of sexual connection than an English girl at the same age. Of course I am writing of the common people, not of the educated and cultivated classes.

I confess that so far as my opinion goes, (and I think it worth little or nothing on a subject of which I am so ignorant) I should be in favour of raising the age of consent in India from 10 to 12. But I look upon the period as one to be settled by yourselves—by native gentlemen and doctors. Only, I think the age should be kept low, in view of the fact that the commission of the offence depends upon the *actual* age of the child, and not upon the man's belief, however reasonable, regarding her age.

Khan Bahadur Cursetji Manockji Cursetji, Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay:—I have carefully perused the tract, and I think the law on the point should certainly be amended. I have had no time to look up the reasons (if any) which induced the Legislature to enact so glaring an anomaly such as is so clearly pointed out in the tract of your Hindu friend; but it seems to me that no reasons could justify. At the same time, however, I think before moving Government to remove this anomaly, it would much strengthen the hands of those who move in this matter, to secure statistics of rape cases.

Mr. Khanchund R., Editor, *Sind Sudhar*:—I entirely agree with what has been stated in the tract, and I am of opinion that no more time should be lost in moving the Indian Legislature to amend Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code, and to raise the age of consent for girls in India from 10 to 12 years. It is a pity that this matter of such vital importance was not taken notice of earlier than now.

DIVINE SERVICES.

First Sunday in Lent, March 10.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Hymns 353, 317, and 107.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 84, 92, and 256.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Garrett in F.
The offertories are for the poor fund.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE. (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.—Hymns 249, 92, and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 91, 198, and 254.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins (Choral), and Sermon, (Parade Service.)—Hymns 92, 184, and 245.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Special Sermon on "Sin."—Hymns 182, 183, and 254 (2).—"The Story of the Cross."

A course of special Sermons on "Sin" will be preached by the Chaplain on Sunday evenings during Lent.—The "Story of the Cross" will be sung at the end of the Service.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Second Anniversary Special Sermons by Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck—Holy Communion at morning Service.
8 p.m.—Evangelistic Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-3 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
Cordial invitation to all.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 489 and 219.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon.—Hymns 136, 156, and 149.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 184, and 362.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Hymns 183, 198, and 32

Thursday, 14th March.

8-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Children's Service with Sermon by the Revd. Father "Biscoe."
Daily.—6-30, 7 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Alms for the poor.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 92, 263 and 198.

Wednesday, March 13.

8 p.m.—Special Service and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m. B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 148—2nd verse, tune 234.
Hymns 107, and 114.
Para 23, tune 159.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. John Forgan, Pastor, 31, Marine Line.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Merton Hall in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. The Rev. G. B. Daby, from Glasgow, will preach.

Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, on the lower floor of Bandora House, late Marine Hotel.
The Rev A. B. Wann will preach.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 5th March 1889:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89	£14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1888 to 2nd March 1889	£12,935,000
Balance to be remitted from 3rd March 1889 to 31st March 1889	£1,065,000

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

The committee thankfully acknowledged the following list of promised subscriptions in aid of the Convalescent Home:—

	Rs.
The Right Hon'ble Lord Reay	1.000
The Hon'ble F. L. Latham	1,000
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent	200
J. D. Inverarity, Esq.	500
Dr. Hojel	500
Jas. Jardine, Esq.	500
W. Lee-Warner, Esq.	500
Messrs. Ralli Brothers	500
E. T. C.	500
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co	300
„ Lyon and Co.	250
„ Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	250
„ Wallace and Co	250
„ Gaddum, Bythell and Co	250
„ Volkart Brothers	250
„ S. D. Sassoon	250
„ E. D. Sassoon and Co	250
„ Sir Charles Forbes and Co.	250
„ Greaves, Cotton and Co.	250
„ Finlay, Muir and Co.	300
J. Littleton Symons, Esq.	150
W. A. Bankier, Esq	150
Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co.	150
„ Ewart, Latham and Co	250
„ Sanday and Co	250
„ Killick, Nixon and Co	250
„ Owen and Okell	200
Ad Prior de Saone, Esq	100
Messrs Glade and Co	100
„ F Sauquet and Co	200
Major Bisset, C I E	250
Hon'ble F Forbes, Adam, CIE	150
Mrs Hight	140
Hon'ble J Scott	100
Hon. H.J. Parsons	100
E C K Ollivant, Esq, CIE	100
Hon'ble J B Richey, CS	100
J. Fachiri, Esq	100
Reg. Gilbert, Esq	100
Thos. Lidbetter, Esq	100
H. Buckland, Esq	50
Messrs. Ruttonsee, Denso & Co	100
Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Esq	101
F. C. Remington, Esq.	10 yearly.
F. A. Reddie, Esq	15 yearly.
A. C. Parmenides, Esq	50
Messrs. Byrne, Nanjee & Co	100
F. A. Owen, Esq	150
E. Ferrers Nicholson, Esq	50
F. A. Little, Esq	250
Dormott Morris, Esq	100
W Thacker Esq	100
L Penny, Esq	50
W Fraser, Esq	100
Selim Solomon, Esq	25
Capt Mitchell	25
Capt E H Hibbert, Lanc Fus	50
G C Whitworth, Esq, C S	300
J Monteath, Esq C S	100
Theodore Kleinknecht, Esq	50
George Jacob, Esq	100
G W Roughton, Esq	10 yearly.
F Fischer, Esq	30
Messrs W Watson & Co	100
C H B Forbes, Esq	100
J. Brittain, Esq	100
J. F. Archer, Esq.	100
W N Fleming, Esq	10 yearly.
F W Shaw, Esq	10 yearly.
Capt A Gwyn	50
C H S Boggs, Esq	25
C E Kane, Esq	100
W Murray, Esq	50
J F N Graham, Esq	25
H S Symons, Esq	25
D Jackson, Esq	100
Frank Chalk, Esq	50
W. D. Graham, Esq.	20
W. H. Green, Esq.	20
Colonel W. P. La Touche	10 monthly
Major Gerald Martin	100
Mrs. Portman	100
J F Hoar, Esq	100
Messrs Walton and Bromley	100
A A Conroy, Esq	50
H C Burder Esq	100

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE AND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Note.—Only such Prizes and Donations are published as have been received by either the Hon Treasurer or Hon Secretary of the W I Vol Athletic Association.

In His Excellency the Governor's pavilion *Special Reserved Seats* will be set apart for Donors to the Tournament. One seat being allotted for both days for every five rupees subscribed.

	Rs.
H E the Governor of Bombay	100
Lt Col the Hon L H Bayley	100
Messrs. Walsh Lovett & Co, Prize for Artillery Competition	100
Brig Gen W T Budgen, D S O	50
Lt Col W H Propert, C S	50
The Officers of the 2nd Bat Gloucester Regt	50
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart	50
Messrs B & A Hormarjee	50
Messrs E Spinner & Co	50
Messrs Treacher & Co—a Cup—¼ mile flat race	50
Messrs Lund & Blockley—a Medal—Bayonet vs Bayonet	40
Max Minck, Esq—a Cup—	40
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co	30
J F Hoar, Esq	30
Lt Col S Jackson, CIE	25
Messrs Ewart Lathan & Co	25
Messrs Walton & Bromley	25
C B Lynch, Esq	25
A B Dunnett, Esq	25
Major Fraser S Hore	25
Major R S Brown	25
Messrs Greaves, Cotton & Co	20
The Hon Sir Raymond West, MA, KCIE,	20
Brig Genl B H Pottinger	20
Major Gerald W Martin, FRGS, FCS,	20
Major R H Dauiell, for Tent Pegging by Sections	20
W Richardson, Esq	20
Alexander McKenzie, Esq	20
Capt J P Baird	20
Fazil Mooljee Rowjee, Esq	20
The Hon E Forbes Adam, C I E	15
W Lee-Warner, Esq	15
Lt Col, H J B Hargrave	15
Sassoon J David, Esq	15
E H Elsworthy, Esq	15
J R Duxbury, Esq	15
D Gostling, Esq	15
Frank Chalk, Esq	15
Capt Alfred King	15
Tom Drewet Esq	15
Lieut Fred C Brewin	15
Bomanji Dinshah Petit, Esq,	15
James Moore, Esq	15
X Castelli, Esq	15
W T Tucker, Esq	15
G A Kitteridge, Esq	15
Luis P Russell, Esq, Bar-at-Law	15
Colonel W Merriman, R E	10
Captain A Gwyn, I M	10
Surgeon W K Hatch, M B, M R C S	10
Revd A Goldwyer Lewis	10
Captain E C Spilsbury, R E	10
Capt A C Clark	10
Capt H H Deane	10
Capt A Leslie	10
Lieut H M Stewart	10
Lieut J Sanders Slater	10
J M Drennan, Esq	10
Wm N Fleming Esq	10
Max Denso, Esq	10
E Beynon, Esq	10
Framjee Dinshaw Petit. Esq	10
Geo H Poke, Esq	10
Louis Penny, Esq	10
Lieut G A P de Saone	10
Surgeon Chas Monks	10
L W G Rivet-Carnac, Esq, Bar-at-Law	10
G. Jacob, Esq.,	10
H. Wilmot Uloth, Esq.,	10
J. O'Callaghan, Esq.	10
George McLaren, Esq.	10
M. C. Turner, Esq.	10
John Fachiri, Esq.	8
R. P. Brunton, Esq.	5
P. E. Cameron, Esq.	5
Charles Chambers, Esq.	5
Thomas Lidbetter, Esq.	5
A. J. Evans, Esq.	5
H. A. H. Payne, Esq.	5
Thos. S. Baker, Esq.	5
Andrew Taylor, Esq.	5
N Roberts, Esq	5
Captain E K Shopland, I M	5
Total Rs.	1,708

Adamjee Pirbhoy, Esq, has most generously given, free of cost all the tents, &c. that may be required for the Tournament.

Other Prizes and donations will be published from time to time as they are sent to the Hon. Secretary of the W I Vol Athletic Association, 47, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BATTLE AT SAMOA.

Accounts of the fight at Apia on the 18th December have at last reached Berlin. Several papers give long extracts, showing that the report of the so-called American Klein is absolutely false. He fired the first shot at the Germans, and incited the Samoans to attack. The Correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* says the trouble began thus:—The report was circulated that the agreement between the Germans and the Samoans, relating to trespassing on land belonging to the former, was contrary to the law of nations; and in consequence of this view being supported by the English and American Consuls against the German, the insurgents became very insolent, and laid waste the lands of the German settlers. According to this account Klein, who was attached to the staff of the rebel chief, when he saw the boats of the Adler approaching land, ordered his men to seek cover, and gave orders when the boats should be close in to fire a shot, but, as the Samoans seemed to be afraid, he fired himself, aiming, it was claimed, above the boats. This shot was the signal of attack. The Germans made good their landing under a terrific fire, and started to reach the plantation Fagalu. This was accomplished only under great difficulties, and after their party had been sadly thinned. They, however, pluckily stood their ground till the arrival of reinforcements, when the natives were scattered and their villages burnt. The loss comprised fifteen dead and thirty-seven wounded. The poor fellows, three in number, who had been struck down in the rush from Tagalli to Bailee had been decapitated while still alive by the Samoans.

HIGH COURT—March 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

156-88—Tyabji and D—Noorbee vs Masoombee and others—Payne, G and S and Tobin and R.
353-87—Payne, G and S—Dhurrumsey Hunsraj vs Pranlal Anundram and another—In person.
190-88—Jefferson, B D and R—Ananta Balcrustna Payi vs Lukhumsey Den—Payne G and S
488-88—Liettle S F and N—The Honble F L Latham vs Khetbai and others—Tobin, and R Macfarlane, E and H—Inperson.
206-88—Jefferson B D and R—Vias Sewram Purshotum vs Mugonlal Munore and another—M H Khan.
505 88—Inperson—Goreji Bhagtisagu Rahimasagur vs Goreji Mahimasagur Vinesagur—Mulji BB.
450-88—Tobin and R—Lachmondas Radhakisson vs Madhowji Hurji and others—Inperson.
228-88—Mansuklal, D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Fazulbhay Visram and another—Hore, C and B.
327-88—Payne, G and S—Runchordas Narotum and another vs Khimji Valubdas—Jefferson, B D and K.
336-88—Pestonji and R—Moolji Geega and others vs Putlibai—Macfarlane, E and H.
370-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Pootlibai vs Moolji Giga and others—Little S F and N, and P and R.
432-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Pootlibai vs Moolji Giga and others—Pestonji and R.
436-88—P and Rustim—Moolji Giga and another vs Pootlibai and others—Macfarlane, E and H, P and R, M B B, and L S F and N.
437-18—P and Rustim—Moolji Giga and another vs. The said Moolji Giga and others—P and Rustim
385-88—Ardesir, H and D—Raghunath Ramchundra Bal Bapoo and another vs Veerji Rowji—Crawford and B.
64-88—T A Bland—Narayen Sewaji Chowan and others vs Raghoonath Krishnaji—J C Cama.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 8.

For Liverpool.

Gerona, s—134 bales gun cotton, Roopsing Mathoradass; 100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co Ld; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Clan Forbes, s—200 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 200 bales cotton, F Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

Merton Hall, s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri, Esqr; 112 cwts myrabollums, S Dossa.

For London.

Peninsular, s—4 cwts tusks, E Thaney.

Drumburlie, s—299 cwts massoor, 201 cwts mustard seed and 201 cwts niger seed, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollums, H Govanji; 747 lbs bristles, Beier and Katz.

Huntingdon, s—30 cwts deer horn, J M Remtoola 400 cwts linseed, 400 cwts rapeseed, G Bharmul 4 bales cow hides tanned, C Jenangir and Co; 124 cwts gum Arabic, S Runchordas; 112 cwts gum Arabic, O Esmail; 61 cwts gum Arabic, B Bogas; 35 cwts fishmaws, Bhimji Sajan; 70 cwts gum Arabic, S Kessowjee.

For Hull.

Hindoo, s—11,250 cwts wheat, J Fachiri, Esq.

For Marseilles.

Abana s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros: 125 cwts mowraseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Labourdonnais s—18 cwts brass ware, A Byramji.

For Antwerp.

Ferulands s—185 cwts rapeseed, 585 balos cotton, 300 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 600 cwts myrabolums, Volkhart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 63 bales cottonflies, T Jeewraj; 375 bales cotton flies, D Sassoon and Co.

For Gothenburg.

Hindoo s—400 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

For Venice.

Eleanor s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Hamburg.

Hindoo s—330 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Mauritius.

Tanjore s—612 cwts flour, 150 cwts massoor, and 10 cwts block tin, Haji Essoob M Suleman V 612 cwts flour, Haji Saboo Sideck; 152 cwts jute, V Ebrahim and Co.

For Massowah.

Monilla s—303 cwts joowari, M Damjee.

For Kobe.

Bisagno s—25 bales mule twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Start s—4,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

For Havre.

Eden Hall s—200 beles cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Eleanor s—550 bales cotton, G Lockharat and Co; 495 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

EVOLUTION AND THE "UNKNOWABLE."

A Writer in the *New York Forum* says:—

It is not very easy to over-estimate the extent to which the modern mind has been stirred by the doctrines popularly associated with the name of the late Charles Darwin. There is no department of human thought, no sphere of human life, in which the influence of what is called the evolutionary philosophy is not felt. I say advisedly, "what is called;" for evolution really exhibits the mode, not the cause, of development, and its ascertained facts lend themselves to various interpretations. When, however, the evolutionary philosophy is spoken of, the hypothesis of the universe so elaborately formulated by Mr. Spencer is very generally meant. It is this hypothesis which Professor Huxley has blessed and approved as the "only complete and methodical exposition of the theory of evolution" known to him, "a work that should be carefully studied by those who desire to become acquainted with the tendencies of scientific thought." This seems to be fair enough. No one can deny to Mr. Spencer the praise of method, or, in a certain sense, of completeness; and unquestionably he does exhibit clearly the tendencies of an influential school of contemporary physicists. His "system of philosophy" is an attempt to rebuild the edifice of human knowledge on the one foundation of evolution; he seeks to explain the wondrous all by his one law of "the persistence of force." Well, I, for my part, do not doubt that all future theories of the universe will have to reckon with the facts so industriously collected by Mr. Spencer, and with the speculations into which he has so ingeniously fitted them. I take leave to doubt, however, whether the reading of the doctrine of evolution of which he is the preacher will ultimately be accepted as the true one. It appears to me too narrow, too mechanical, too inadequate to life. Complete as it may be in itself, it leaves out of sight vast ranges of facts not less but far more important than those with which it deals. It does not completely harmonise and synthesise the totality of human experience. At present, however, it is unquestionably a most potent factor in the world's thought.

A recent writer has truly observed: "In England and America Mr. Herbert Spencer is *the* philosopher." His philosophy falls in with the general intellectual tendencies of the English-speaking races. We boast ourselves a practical people. For abstract speculation we have little taste. In every department of intellectual activity this is so. We have had many able lawyers, but no great jurisprudents; many eminent physicians, but no founders of new medical schools; many excellent clergymen, but no masters of theological speculation, or even of Biblical exegesis. We dwell, and we are proud of it, in the relative, the phenomenal, the concrete. The absolute, the noumenal, the abstract we relegate to those whom we contemptuously characterise as transcendentalists, *doctrinaires* dreamers. We like to go by the facts. We leave it to German and French professors to give to those "airy nothings," as we esteem them, which they call ideas "a local habitation and a name." Nothing could be less favourable to the cultivation of metaphysic than this National temper. For the object of metaphysic in the proper sense of the word, is that very absolute from which the English mind turns away. Hence it welcomes a philosophy which, like Mr. Spencer's, is avowedly a philosophy of relativity. He lables the absolute "unknowable." He restricts us to a knowledge of relations between relations. He follows the ordinary method of the experimental sciences. He puts aside the inquiry into final causes and substances and the nature of things, and bids us confine our attention to phenomena. He disclaims the name of materialist, and I certainly have no wish to impose it upon him. But in good logic the outcome of his teaching regarding the relativity of knowledge and the persistence of force is the doctrine of self-existing matter. Indeed, he tells us in terms in a well-known passage in his "Essays":—"The proposition that an originating mind is the cause of evolution is a proposition that can be entertained only so long as no attempt is made to unite in thought the two terms in the alleged relation." Take away the unknowable, and Mr. Spencer's doctrine is practically materialism, and that of a very crude kind. And what difference can the unknowable make to the mass of men? I am far from denying that to Mr. Spencer himself and his more cultivated disciples it may make a great deal of difference to be able to turn from his speculative physics to worship in silence they know not what. But systems of philosophy gradually penetrate the general mind, and exercise influence over the vast mass of men who are not subtle and refined. And assuredly the portion of Mr. Spencer's philosophy which will be most widely received and believed is not his doctrine of the unknowable.

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SPORTING NOTES THE *ASIAN*.

A sensational interview between a man and a cobra is thus narrated by a correspondent:—"Mr. A. B. of Godapitya told me that one day as he was seated on a chair on the outer verandah of his house at Godapitya after breakfast with his feet on a parapet wall in front of him, he dropped off asleep. Mrs. A. B. and the children and servants were all inside the house at the time. He suddenly awoke hearing a hissing noise, and to his horror he saw a cobra about 3 feet long with his hood up looking at him. To cry out or to get down from the chair meant instant death. So all that he did was to rivet his gaze with all the intensity of despair on the snake. He never let go his gaze until finally the snake withdrew to a little distance. Thereupon Mr. A. B. went inside, and with the aid of his servants killed the snake. Looking up, a blood-sucker or some other little animal was perceived on the low roof of the building, and it was evident that the snake was in pursuit of it, and it was only the presence of Mr. A. B. on the scene that prevented him from going at it. Does not this story corroborate the belief in the magical effect of the human eye on the lower animals? I need scarcely allude to the story of Major Skinner and the leopard, for every well-informed person in the island is aware of it.

We observe that a Newnham, in the Bombay Gymkhana Sports, has just thrown the cricket ball 105 yards 1 inch.—a very fine effort; the second man was twenty yards behind this. Murray's hammer throw of 84½ feet is also a very great performance, for India especially; while Minchin, by pulling off the half mile steeplechase for the Cup presented by the Civil Service, made that trophy his own property, it being his third consecutive win.

The succes of the Bombay Yacht Club Regatta this year seems to have been unusually great, and the members had the honour of entertaining royalty at their Club House on the occasion, in the persons of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

The arrangement, by which the starting and winning post on the pilot schooner, was placed opposite the Apollo Bunder is one that reflects credit on the judgment of Captain Maurice Bean who laid it out. The public thus enjoyed the pleasure of seeing easily and with comfort the start and finish for all the events, while Green and Read's well known band stand (these enterprising restaurateurs by the bye did a roaring business) made a splendid and commodious grand stand for the ladies. The arrangements indeed throughout were excellent, the weather magnificent and the racing good.

Here is the record of another lady tiger slayer, the heroine on this occasion being Mrs. Dunlop, the wife of the well-known Engineer of the Nizam's State Railway. A party consisting of Mr. Furnivall, Mr. Schiaffer, and the fair Amazon, have accounted for three tigers in as many days, one falling to each gun. Mrs. Dunlop's tiger was the largest, and she accounted for it with a single shot which entered its brain. Mr. Schiaffer has accounted for twenty-one tigers within the past twelve months.

A contemporary, fortunate in the possession of "a correspondent whose accuracy can be relied on" vouches for the truth of the following run:—"A Gond Godree, a resident of Doriee, somewhere in the highlands of the Central Provinces, while cutting grass in the jungle with several of his fellows, was attacked by a tiger. Fortunately he caught sight of the beast while it was on the rush; and though quite unarmed faced about and stood up to it with his fists. The tiger finding himself boldly confronted swerved, but in passing made a snap at the man's outstretched hand, which took the thumb clean off at the hilt. Our correspondent saw the plucky Gond a week or two afterwards, when the thumbless hand was already healing rapidly under the simple remedies applied by his brethren; and made arrangements for sending him into a dispensary. Everyone will hope that Godree my have a long enjoyment of the life that he so narrowly managed to save."

The Dutchmen in Batavia are waking up in the line of furnishing some good sporting stories. The latest is, that a short time ago a native lighthouse keeper on being relieved set out to walk from the lighthouse to his home, the wife going in front followed by the child, and the man following in the rear. As darkness came on a tiger suddenly sprang out, and seized the woman, fixing its claws in her neck, whereupon the bold lighthouse keeper suddenly rushed forward and seized the tiger with both arms round the body. This unexpected embrace so startled the tiger that he let go the woman and disappeared in the jungles, but unfortunately he had inflicted such severe injuries on the woman that she died during the night. But all we can say is that few persons have had a similar opportunity of embracing a tiger.

The game of bowls is now being recognised as one of the leading pastimes, and is rapidly coming to the fore, an impetus having been given to it by the forming of the Lancashire and Cheshire County Bowling Association. This association now numbers about fifty clubs, and has numerous matches throughout Lancashire and Cheshire during the season. In view of the coming season it would now be a good opportunity for clubs in the other parts of the United Kingdom to form themselves into county associations when matches could be arranged—county versus county. Mr. R. Evans, 84, Fell-street, Liverpool, the secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire County Bowling Association, would be pleased to give any information to those wishing to form county associations.

Although a certain class of horsemen have rather a propensity to enlarge upon the defects of their respective mounts, chiefly about their stumbling and tumbling habits, there is not a surer-footed animal than the horse, barring a goat or a cat. Horses have been taught to do some extraordinary feats, even to walk with their riders on a tight rope; but we do not refer to those, but to horses that have, without the slightest training, done wonderful things under extraordinary circumstances at unexpected times. About sixty years since an Arabian horse when being led through the streets of Greenock, broke loose from his groom, and galloping with such headlong speed towards the dry dock there, that he was unable to stop himself when he came to the brink and boldly leaping down, alighted safely on the flagged bottom, thirty-four feet below. After trotting about some time in search of an exit, apparently none the worse for the big jump he had involuntarily taken, he espied the narrow steep steps used by the shipwrights employe repairing vessels, and by these soon mounted again to the top, not having even sprained a sinew in either effort. That was a deep jump; but an equally remarkable long leap was taken by a nag belonging to Mr. Cunningham, of Craigend, who, with his owner up, cleared the canal between Glasgow and Paisley, a width of thirty-three feet, the horse of course covering in the jump about two yards more, or thirty-nine feet altogether. Horses could jump then as well as now.

If any young man is hesitating how to make a fortune, let him become a leading low comedian. There are difficulties in the way, of course, but a man cannot make his fortune without getting the best of difficulties. Mr. Fred Leslie has refused 800 dols a week—that is nearly £170—to play in New York next year; but he wants 1,000 dols, rather over £200. Mr. Arthur Roberts will begin to think that he is underpaid, for I believe the smaller sum a good bit exceeds his salary. Two hundred a week is well over £10,000 a year, that is twice as much as Lord Salisbury draws as Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—the Minister on whom peace or war, the lives of thousands, and the safety or prosperity of millions depend. Low comedy is the game, if the low comedian can only play it well enough. Incidentally it may be remarked that Mr. Leslie is writing a burlesque on *Ruy Blas* to be played at the Gaiety. Of course, author's profits, royalties on songs, and so forth, would all be additions to the £10,400—to be exact.

CALENDAR.—March, 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	March	9th.	10h. 50·7m., p.m.
Full Moon	„	17th.	4h. 38·8m., p.m.
Last Quarter	„	24th.	11h. 45·7m., a.m.
New Moon	„	31st.	4h. 28·1m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 9	Bombay Races. Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 4-30 p.m. Lord Reay lays foundation-stone Bai Motlibai Hospital (new Jamsetjee Hospital) 5-15 p.m.	6 15	6 7	3 13m 4 30a	9 38m 9 5a
Sun. 10	Gaiety Theatre, "Yeoman of the Guard," 9 p.m. Novelty Theatre: Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Oriental.*	6 14	6 7	3 43m 5 4a	10 36m —
Mon. 11	Balloting for three Executive Trustees, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. [illegible]	6 13	6 7	4 37m 7 51a	0 7m 9 5a
Tu. 12	Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall. Balloting for three Executive Trustees, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. [illegible] Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co., 6, Esplanade Circle, [illegible] Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Lecture by Mr. W Hart on the "Social Statist," 5-15 p.m.	6 12	6 8	6 35m 8 52a	2 10m 1 30a
Wed. 13	Standing Committee, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 4 p.m. Prize distribution, Cathedral High Schools, Town Hall, Sir Raymond West presiding. Lecture by Mr W. Lee-Warner, Wilson College.	6 11	6 8	8 11m 9 19a	2 m 2 22a
Thr. 14	Opening of New Wilson College by Lord Reay, Chowpatty, 4 p.m. Khandesh S. and W. Co., 3, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.	6 [illegible]	6 8	9 11m 10 4a	3 m 3 0a
Fri. 15	Departure of the English mails per s.s. Siam. Y. M. C. A. Lecture by Dr. Macdonald, 5-15 p.m.	6 10	6 8	11 1m 11 23a	5 m 5 22a

* Left Aden at 6 p.m. on Monday, [illegible].

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1 lot of damaged Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Pranjeevundass Nathoo, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Shescaran Dharamsi, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, buildings or dwelling houses standing thereon, situated on the Mody Bay Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 344 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by vacant land belonging to Port Trustees, on the west by a piece of land leased to Hassom, Meya Ahmed on the north by vacant land belonging to Port Trustees, and on the south by Goa Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180, and are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the said Shescaran Dharamsi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, at their office, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 9, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3-30 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co.

On account of the shippers—

1 second-hand Beaufort waggonette.
1 mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette with patent brake and shifting hood.
1 new square shape landau with morocco lining throughout.
1 new Parisian Vis-a-Vis victoria with removeable hood and front driving seat.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable seat in very good order.
1 second-hand landaulette very light for one horse.
1 second-hand landau, nearly new.
1 single seated office brougham, very light and in good order.
1 single seated office brougham, with patent brake.
1 Floyd's patent hanson cab in splendid order by "Windover." Kesterton "Barker" of Chandos Street and other well-known coach-builders.

The carriages will be on view from Monday.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 9, 1889.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lady Gordon, Capt Whitley, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ganges, 1,496 tons, Capt D Roberts, sailed yesterday for Pondicherry, in ballast.

THE P and O s s Peninsular 2,711 tons, Captain H Wyatt, sailed yesterday for London, with the Europe mails.

THE P and O s s Teheran, 1,670 tons, Captain Co. O Sams, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger for Singapore.

THE Italian s s Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain Cognasso, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE B and P s s Calder, 400 tons, Captain J Cronin, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 80 men of the 21st Native Infantry and 125 deck passengers.

THE s s Akbar, 1,441 tons, Capt G Baldwin, arrived on Thursday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 50 deck passengers, one deck passenger died of old age, when the steamer was entering the harbour. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in port yesterday from Busheer with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Vincent and child, Lieut Brownlow, R A, Mr Bickel, Mr E Ralften, Mr Hamed Hajee, Mr Tollet, Madame Isaac, Mr Clark, Mr H Rommel, Abdool Azeez, Mrs F Goolam Hooseni, Syed Tyeb, Anandrai Surcrishna as cabin passengers, and 187 deck passengers.

THE Italian mail steamer Manilla, Commander A Cruciani, will on Sunday, to-morrow, 10th March, 12 noon sail for Naples and Genoa, Sgr F Peliti and party, Mrs Halsey, Mr E A Habson, Surg Genl O Meane, Col C J Anderson, Dr Willcocks, Mrs Willcocks, Lt-Col Nicholls, Mrs Nicholls, Rev W Latham, Mrs Latham, Mr and Mrs J P Watson, Mrs F E Muir, two infants and ayah, Mr Muir, Mrs Muir, two infants and one ayah, Mr W C Furnivall, Mrs Dunlop, infant and ayah, Mrs Neill, Mr Leonardo Fea, Mr Julius Bickel, Mr Frank G Carpenter, Mrs Frank G Carpenter, Mr R H Vincent, Mrs R H Vincent, Mons. Dupont, Mr C A Filose, Mrs H B Warden, Mr E Follett, Col Stewart, Mrs Chatfield, Mrs Strickland. For Suez:—Mr A Michael, Mrs A Michael. For Aden:—Mr P Moore, and 22 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Henry Balckow	639	C. Doert	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
„ Merton Hall	2616	J. Hughes	E	E. Bates & Co.
„ Hindoo	2346	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Nayanza	1421	M. Simons	K	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
„ Eden Hall	2293	Hughes	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Clan Forbes	1590	Taitt	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	Sibelet	O	M. Maritime & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Tanjore	1102	Raffin	1	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
„ Bisagno	1199	Cognasso	3	F. Bozzoni
„ Teheran	1670	Sams	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Chilka	1450	H. Gunnings	6	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Ferlands	1351	J. Sellers	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Abana	1966	Bement	9	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Busheer	538	Lewins	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Krishna	..	......	11	
„ Huntingdon	1464	K. Leug	12	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Gerona	1958	W. Sangster	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Elenor	1228	H. Fill	16	......

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Kilwa (s)	Shepherd	Busheer, Feb. 22.
	Colaba (s)	Flott	Calcutta.
	Persia (s)	Hutchison	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Teheran (s)	Sams	Singapore.
	Peninsular (s)	Wyatt	London.
	Ganges (s)	Roberts	Pondicherry.
	Lady Gordon (s)	Whitley	Colombo.
	Bisagno (s)	A. Cognasso.	Hongkong.
	Fastnet (s)	Hough	Rangoson.

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Calder, Cronin, Persian Gulf.
„ Abana, Bement, Marseilles.
„ Hindoo, D. J. Baker, Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lord Londonderry, Liverpool.
„ Akbar, Jedda, Hodeida and Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FOR LONDON.
1608 Drumburlie (s), Sutherland.
1461 Huntingdon (s), Lang.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1591 Clan Forbes (s), Taitt.
1958 Gerona (s), Sangster.
1433 Matthew Bedlington (s), Stainthorpe.
2657 Merton Hall (s), Hughes.

FOR HAVRE.
2353 Eden Hall (s), Hughes.
1566 Lord Londonderry (s), Arthur.

FOR TRIESTE.
2011 Maria Teresa (s), Cossovich.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
1228 Eleanor (s), Fill.
1831 Lisnacrieve (s), Evans.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1966 Abana (s), Bement.

FOR ANTWERP.
1396 Fernlands (s), Sellers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
1531 Start (s), Darley.

FOR GENOA.
2583 Manilla (s), Cruciani.

FOR HULL.
1890 Hindoo (s), Douglas.
1393 Suez (s), Corkery.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.
1467 Ardbeg (s), Rothmann.

FOR CHINA.
1474 Bisagno (s), Cognasso.
1711 Bokhara (s), Bason.
1571 Lombardy (s), Preston.
1615 Nizam (s), Creery.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1671 Teheran (s), Sams.
1671 Thibet (s), Case.
1609 Venetia (s), Cole.

FOR KARACHI.
1225 Wivenhoe (s), Clark.

FOR COLOMBO.
336 Lady Gordon (s), Whitley.

FOR CALCUTTA.
886 Sir Lancelot, Collin.
1592 Valiant, Douglas.

FOR RANGOON.
1498 Fastnet (s), Hough.

FOR ADEN, &c.
1274 La Bourdonnais (s), Sibilet.

FOR ADEN.
1589 Siam (s), Weighell.

FOR RICE PORTS.
1564 Muriel (s), Boutflour.

FOR MADRAS COAST.
1490 Ganges (s), Roberts.

FOR MAURITIUS.
708 Haidee, Letoix.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Caldecott, Lieut, Bengal, 20th Corps of Guides, on leave, from Hote Mardan.

Smyth, Lieut Col, Bengal 25th Regt P I on furlough from Sihore.

MARCH 5.

Westmacott, Colonel, Bombay, the Pioneers, on furlough from Kirkee.

Hill, Lt Col, Madras, Adjt-Gen; medical certificate from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 7.

Kingscote, Major, Bombay, R H A on leave, to Mhow.

MARCH 8.

Nicolas Lt Col, Bl, R A, on duty, to Agra.

Peacock, Major' Bl, R E, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.

Smyth Lt, Col Bl, 25 Regt, on furlough, to England.

Greig, Col, By A A G on duty to Poona.

Bartholomew Lt Col Bl, Cav, on furl to England.

Caldecott, Col, Bel Q O Corps of Guides, on leave, to Kirkee.

Westmacott, Col, By, the Pioneers, on furl to England.

Cole, Major, Bl 3rd Drag Guards, on duty to Muttra.

Graham, Capt, Bombay, 2 Mid on duty to Kamptee.

Strahan, 2nd Lieut By 2nd Mid on duty to Kamptee.

Hill, Lt Col, A A G, on furlough to England.

Waters, Surg Major, Bombay, I M S on furlough to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 9, 1889.

1. There will be Commandant's parade to-day at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. Red, uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company, N C officer appointed for that purpose.

2. Members are reminded that to qualify as efficient they should perform at least 3 company drills in addition to the Battalion drills required. Officers Commanding are requested to notify their companies.

3. The following will be the remaining parades on Saturdays during the present drill season:—

March 9th Commandant's parade.
„ 23rd do. do.
„ 30th Annual Inspection by the Brigadier General.

The Commandant particularly requests that all members of the Corps, including cadets, who possibly can, will attend the parades on the 9th and 23rd instant, being the last ones that will take place before the annual Inspection.

4. Colaba range having been placed at the disposal of the Corps on Tuesdays and Wednesdays afternoons at 3 o'clock till the end of the month, it is hoped that members will avail themselves of this opportunity to fire class.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

5. The Chart-Compass Race will take place on the 24th instant. Entries to reach Lieut. H. R. King on or before the 10th idem.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

SILVER was another 1-16d. down in London yesterday, at 42⅛d. per oz., and Rupee Securities, following suit, declined ⅛ per cent. in Fours and ⅛ in 4½ per cents., at £67 and £69⅞, respectively. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108. Five lakhs of extra Wire Transfers on Calcutta were placed by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 4⅛d., which was the rate obtained at the regular allotments on Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at the reduced quotation of 1s. 4 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were steadily at 85⅛; Exchange on London was one centime lower, at francs 25·34.

The Weekly Returns of the Bank of England show the Bank's Reserve to have been 43 per cent. of the Liabilities, which is a falling-off of one per cent. since the previous Wednesday. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., and the market rates of discount as wired show no further change.

The price of Braziers' Copper, which was quoted in the earlier part of last month at £28 per ton and afterwards at £80, had become unquotable at the end of the month. On Wednesday Reuter wired the price at £70 per ton nominal, and last evening's message calls the price £66 nominal.

There was an easier feeling in the Linseed market, and Calcuta seed to arrive by Canal and Cape was 3d. per quarter lower, Liverpool quality being also lower to the same extent. Bombay Seed was unaltered at 39s. per quarter to arrive. Rape seed was quiet at previous rates. The Wheat Market was quiet, but quotations show no change in any description.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm again last evening generally and for Surats, after a larger day's business than has been done of late, the sales having aggregated 15,000 bales, inclusive of 1,000 bales of Surats. The price of Mid. American remained at 5 11-16d; but in Surats there was a decline of 1-16d. in "Good Fair" Oomra at 4⅜d. and an advance of ⅛d. in "Good" Hinganghat at 5 3-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were only 3,000 bales, American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher for March-May deliveries, 1-32d. for May-July, and 3-64d. in the most distant position. The Manchester market was firm, but with only a small business doing.

June Futures were too points lower in New York yesterday at 10·21 cents, but the Spot price was unaltered at 10 3-16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales, going against lighter days for both the preceding years and making the total figures stand as undernoted:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Tuesday's Receipts	14,000	9,000	10,000
Five days' do.	66,000	58,000	60,000
Since 1st Sept. 88	4,970,000	4,947,000	4,904,000

Our local market opened with a firm feeling this morning in sympathy with the increased activity in Liverpool yesterday, and dealers showed a disposition to hold out for higher rates again; but meeting with no encouragement from buyers, they lowered their pretensions and accepted yesterday's prices. At these a moderate business was done at Colaba, consisting mainly of Julgaum at Rs. 202-5½ and Bengals at Rs. 197-8, the other purchases having been in Karanja Ginned at Rs. 205, Barsee at Rs. 204, Dhulia at Rs. 195, and Pachora at Rs. 197. A little "Fully Good" Bhownagar was contracted for at Rs. 214½ for April delivery. At closing the tone of the market was steady.

WHEAT.—The market keeps firm in tone, though only a moderate business is passing, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS are much quieter again, and a very small business is reported to-day. *Linseed* especially is neglected, and the price has given way one anna per cwt., this evening's quotation being Rs. 6 2 to Rs. 6-2-6 per cwt. Other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,651	bales.
Wheat	13,738	cwt.
Linseed	9,796	„
Gingelly	4,641	„
Ground Nuts	2,378	„

FREIGHT continues quiet. An extra P. and O. steamer has been berthed for London for March loading at 27s. 6d. per ton for Cotton and 26s. 3d. for Seeds (old scale). Rates are otherwise unchanged, but with more givers of room than takers.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day but steady, with ready rates for Bank Demand and 3 months' sight Credits a shade higher than they were yesterday; but 1s. 4 17-32d. for the former has only been obtainable in one direction. Business has been done to-day in Credits at 1s. 4 21-32d. for next mail, 1s. 4⅝d. for the mail of the 22nd instant, 1s. 4 19-32d. for the 29th, 1s. 4 17-32d. for the 1st to 15th April, and at 1s. 4½d. from the 15th to the end of the month. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand... 1s. 4½d to 17-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic... 1s. 4 15-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 4 9-16d. „
Credits do. ... 1s. 4 11-16d. „
France do. ... 1·76½

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day, and was weak at opening, with Fours for cash quoted at 98 3-16; but the rate subsequently hardened to 98¼ with the next account quoted at 98 7-16, and the 30th April account at 98 13-16. For 4½ per cents the nominal quotation is now 103.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in this market to-day, and we make a number of alterations in our list this evening, the principal of which are as follows:—Framji Petit, Khandeish, and National Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 630, Rs. 725, and Rs. 730, respectively; Morarji Gokaldas are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,630; Queen, at Rs. 950; Ripon, at Rs. 1,160; and Sholapore, at Rs. 1,335. City of Bombay have declined Rs. 5, at Rs. 1,050; Hyderabad Deccan, at Rs. 720; Jamshed, at Rs. 325; New Good Eastern, at Rs. 730; and Swadeshi, at Rs. 465. Akbar Press shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 1,250; Apollo and New Berar Rs. 15, at Rs. 265 and Rs. 540, respectively; East Indian and Fort are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 1,550, respectively. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 3,225 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

———	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	917½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	980xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	850
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	...	5 do.	140

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

———	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire Insurance Co	...	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

———	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	175 100
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	67
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	590
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,225
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	810
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	480
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	22
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	Nil.	4 0
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p c.	10½d. 6
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250		150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	370
Mareks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	91
Napier Foundry and M'f'g. Co.	1,500	100	100		101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	235 21
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	355
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	51
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	111
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs	31
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	7
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	25	...	
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 2	1,327
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1305
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	
Western India Flour Mills	000	12	125	Nil.	37 90
M. M. Mody & Co.					

PRESS COMPANIES.

———	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	225
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	150
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	116
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	661
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250			200
Fort Press Co.	155	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,550
French Press Co.	360	500	500	Rs. 80	510
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	110
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	360
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	187½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	540
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	385
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	435
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	50	50	Rs. 25	501
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

METAXAS—March 7, the wife of Mr. S. Metaxas, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNPHY—February 10 at Highbury-grove, the wife of J. Overton Dunphy, Esq., Nellore, Madras, of a daughter.
KELLY—February 25, at Saugor, C.P., the wife of P. Kelly, Military Works Department, of a son.
PARGITER—February 25, at Muzaffargarh, the wife of F. H. Pargiter, Executive Engineer, of a son.
TURNER—February 20, at Jullundur, the wife of S. D. Turner, Clerk, Baluchistan Agency, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FYFFE—GARRETT—March 4, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. G. Luckman, M.A., Charles Lennex Fyffe, only son of the late C. B. Fyffe, of Garmouth Fochabers, N.B., and Garmouth Lodge, Surbiton Hill, Surrey, to Catherine Mary, youngest daughter of C. B. Garrett, Esq., B. C. S.
O'BRIEN—JACOB—February 28, at St. Paul's Umballa, by the Rev. M. C. Sanders, M.A., Cuthbert James O'Brien, Punjab Irrigation Department, Executive Engineer, Patiala State, to Ada Zaidee, youngest daughter of Major-General H. Jacob, Bath, England.
O'SULLIVAN—BEATTY—March 4, at the Immaculate Conception Church, Lahore, by the Rev. Father Mark, Surgeon P. J. O'Sullivan, M.S., to Constance Emma, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Beatty, late Captain H. M.'s 10th Foot, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Frederick Beatty of Jersey.

DEATH.

BRADSHAW—February 6, in London, James Bradshaw, formerly Professor of Mathematics, Engineering College, Madras, and Government Inspector of Schools, aged 65.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1889.

THE unaccountable sensitiveness of the Russian press to every change in the political temperature on the distant borders of Bokhara gives special interest to another contribution in the *Nineteenth Century* to the literature of frontier politics by the Hon'ble G. W. Curzon, M.P. At St. Petersburg and in Moscow it is the fashion to affect alarm at the menacing demonstration of Afghan military force which the Amir is said to be making in the direction of Bokhara. It is asserted that twenty thousand Afghan troops have been assembled, and that Abdul Rahman appears resolved to apply coercive pressure to the Bokhariots in consequence of the hospitable reception given to Ishak Khan and his followers. There is no reason to believe that the Amir has a force of even a third of the number stated at hand in Afghan Turkistan, and the passes between him and Kabul being now blocked with snow, it is impossible that he can bring up more troops even if he desired to do so. His position would be very precarious if he were to become involved in hostilities with his northern neighbours while his communications with Kabul are severed by the inclemency of winter. Nevertheless the alarm affected by writers in the Russian newspapers would seem to be shared by the astute military authorities in the Russian Trans-Caspian Provinces. General Komaroff has taken the train at Askabad and proceeded to Charjui on the Oxus, and troops are being sent forward so as to guard against a surprise. It is not necessary to attribute to the Russians the designs which they do not scruple to ascribe to the Ameer. There is nothing unreasonable in making provision against the possibility of the Bokhariots becoming perturbed by the spectacle of an Afghan force re-establishing "order" amongst their own kindred across the border. It is said that Abdul Rahman—who has never been accused of want of vigour—has been executing three hundred rebels a day, and if even half this story be true, the excitement in the neighbouring territory might easily grow to a dangerous height. Mr. Curzon expressly includes Bokharan territory within that of Russia, though it has not been actually annexed. It is under Russian control, and has been so since the sphere of Russian and English influence was defined by the agreement between Prince Gorschakoff and Lord Granville in 1872, which restricted the Afghan frontier, and consequently English influence on that side, to the line of the Oxus. The Oxus frontier, thus agreed upon, is a fruitful source of misunderstanding which has survived the protracted negotiations that accompanied the demarcation of the artificial frontier from the Oxus to Zulfikar on the Heri Rud.

So far as a paper frontier may be regarded as defined, and therefore satisfactory, the laborious and costly demarcation between Khojeh Sala and Zulfikar stands good, and, as we have so often heard, it is impossible for Russia to infringe that boundary line without committing herself to an open aggression. Whether such aggression on acknowledged Afghan territory would be a *casus belli* is not so clear, as most critics assume it to be. Sir Charles Dilke lays it down that we are solemnly pledged to defend against Russia the integrity of Afghanistan. This is also Sir West Ridgway's opinion, for he declares that the boundary which he helped to mark out cannot be violated without furnishing a cause of war, as we have undertaken the responsibility for the integrity of the Amir's territory, and that he holds to be one of the chief merits of the demarcation. As a matter of fact, no such obligation has been incurred—at all events in express terms. Sir Lepel Griffin's promise to Abdul Rahman is the only binding declaration to which we stand committed. The terms were explicit—that the Amir is to subordinate his foreign policy to the wishes of the British Government, and shall hold no direct communication with foreign powers, and that in consideration of his fidelity to that engagement the Government in question will aid him in resisting unprovoked aggression from without—to such extent and in such manner as the British Government may deem necessary. The question to be determined in any particular case is whether it appears to the British Government necessary to assist the Amir in resisting an aggression which he has done nothing to provoke. It is quite clear that in this point of view the engagements entered into provide distinctly against the hazard of being involved in hostilities with a foreign power through the fault or the temerity of the Amir of Afghanistan, and in any case the British Government retains entire freedom of action even when the occasion arises to afford the Amir the assistance he may require to enable him to repel unprovoked aggression. The Government will take whatever course public policy may require to uphold the rights of an ally whose interests are their own. So much for the liabilities supposed to have been incurred by the demarcation of the frontier line through the wilderness between the Oxus and the Heri Rud. The special temptations which may influence the Russians to endeavour to involve the Amir of Afghanistan in special difficulties, for which the provisions of the Boundary Convention do not suffice to justify him in claiming British assistance as of right, have their origin in geographical misconceptions which misled Prince Gortschakoff and Earl Granville alike when agreeing that the Oxus from Khojeh Sala to the north-east should be the boundary between Afghanistan and Bokharan territory. Both statesmen were under the impression that the Upper Oxus went considerably farther to the north than was really the case. It was supposed that a particular stream which flowed north of Badakshan and Wakhan was the Oxus, and those two Khanates were ceded to Shere Ali. When it turned out that the Oxus really flowed south of Shignan and Roshan, dependencies of the Khanates, which were thus seen to be on the right or Bokharan bank of the great river, Russia in 1883 called upon the British Government to compel the Amir to withdraw from those provinces. The folowing year Lord Granville represented fairly enough that Russia had herself acknowledged that the Khanates belonged to Afghanistan, and he suggested that the facts bearing on the question should be inquired into by a Russian and Afghan Commission. This proposal was lost sight of, or deliberately shelved when the Penjdeh affair arose, and attention was fixed on the demarcation of the boundary on which a conflict had actually taken place.

It results from this doubtful state of the case that it is plausibly open to Russia to renew at a given moment her unabandoned claim to Shignan and Roshan. Mr. Curzon points to the inexpediency of undertaking a new and ill-defined responsibility in regard to the Afghan claim to those two portions of the khanates. It is obvious, however, that if the Russians make good their claim to part of Badakshan they will not rest content without a good deal more. Ethnographically the population north of the Oxus is of the mixed Tatar, Tajik Turkoman races who inhabit Bokhara, and are to a certain extent Russianised. Until half a century ago the territory between the Oxus and the Hindu Khoosh owed allegiance to the Amirs of Bokhara. The Afghan settlers in that region are few in number, and are regarded as interlopers and oppressors. Mr. Curzon urges the manifest probability that the Russians will avail themselves sooner or later of the opportunities which must arise to encourage the local Begs to throw off the yoke of Kabul and seek protection at Bokhara. The writer might when dealing with this possibility of the immediate future, have referred to the fact which we mentioned in these columns two years since, that there was undoubted evidence that Russian agents were busily endeavouring to undermine the Amir's authority north of the Hindu Khoosh, and entertained hopes of being able to induce Ishak Khan to throw off his allegiance to his cousin. Mr. Curzon goes so far as to predict that within two years of the death of the present Amir the Bokharan, that is, the Russian, frontier will have reached the Hindu Khoosh. He argues that if we intend that Russia should not advance beyond a certain line, we should make up our minds to advance ultimately up to it ourselves. A consideration of this contingent policy would lead us very far. It manifestly takes the writer out of his depth, for in the very next sentence he admits that once such a line is passed, Foreign Office clerks should dry their pens and "Krieg Mobil" flash from Whitehall. Before it was possible for the Prussian Government to utter the magic words 'War, Mobilise!' Bismarck had devoted the best years of his life to the task of converting the Prussian kingdom into a military machine of irresistible force. Without that preliminary preparation, to which all else, including Parliamentary Government, was mercilessly sacrificed, the historic *Krieg Mobil*, would have been but the German equivalent of the French *à Berlin*. Such speculations are unconsciously and bootlessly suggested by the writer, who has only grasped one-half of a complicated problem. It is to enquire too curiously to ask what we shall do when the Russians, finding Abdul Rahman dead, shall resolve to go to the Hindu Khoosh. The Amir yet lives, and the Russians are at the other side of the Oxus. Before they cross that river many things may happen which cannot now be foreseen.

IN commenting the other day upon the interesting paper on the Indian settlers in East Africa which the British Consul in Mozambique lately read before the Society of Arts we called in question that part of Mr. Johnston's statements which relates to the Khojas in Zanzibar, and we invited the members of the community in Bombay to deal with some passages in the paper in which obvious injustice was done to their brethren in Zanzibar Mr. Tharia Topan, an enterprising and respected Khoja, who has for many years had intimate commercial relations with Africa, addresses us a letter flatly contradicting the particular statements upon which we ourselves had cast doubt, notably the accusation that the Zanzibar Khojas have a habit of being taken ill, under a suspicion of being poisoned, after they have made their wills in favour of the Aga Khan. It is not inappropriate to mention that in Bombay, where there are many more Khojas than in Zanzibar, and where the influence of their spiritual leader must be more direct and at least as powerful as on the other side of the Indian Ocean, nothing is heard of any such suspicion, and the Khojas have as good a name amongst us as any of their Mahomedan brethren. Mr. Tharia Topan also confirms the contradiction which we were able to give, from our own knowledge, of Mr. Johnston's statement that the Aga Khan is strongly opposed to the spread of education amongst his community. The specific instance which Mr. Johnston alleged in support of this charge, namely, that the Aga had made Mr. Tharia Topan divert to another purpose £20,000 which that gentleman had offered for a school, is denied emphatically by Mr. Tharia Topan himself, whose contradiction settles that question. His letter may be accepted as authoritatively disposing of Mr. Johnston's uncomplimentary references, which seem to have in them a great deal too much of the character of travellers' tales.

AN institution peculiar to Kathiawar is threatened with abolition. The Government of Bombay have lately made up their mind that the vakeels who represent the various States of the Province at the head-quarters of the Political Agent can be dispensed with, and as there is reason to believe that the Kathiawar Chiefs themselves will readily assent to this step, it is highly improbable that it will be long delayed. The institution has outlived the conditions under which it could be defended on the ground of practical necessity. In the old days, when there were neither railways nor telegraphs in Kathiawar, when the roads were bad and communication of any kind was slow, it was much easier for the vakeel to produce his *raison d'être* than it would to-day be for the Political Agent to produce it for him. The representatives of the British Government needed some one at hand from whom they could promptly get information regarding the affairs of the respective States, and with whose aid communication with the Durbars could be facilitated But this necessity has greatly diminished, if it has not entirely disappeared. There is no difficulty or delay in communicating directly with the most remote State in the province, and the advantages of direct communication are considerable. It puts the State in a fairer position when it deals directly with the representative of the Government than when it deals through an agent of its own, whose authority and influence are necessarily secondary. The cost of this method of representation is an appreciable burden on some of the smaller States. Between thirty and forty of them have vakeels at Rajkote, and at a moderate estimate the expense to each State averages not less than a thousand rupees a month. Nor is this all. The Kathiawar "*corps diplomatique*" follow the Political Agent on his tours, and with their office establishment and followers they constitute a formidable and sometimes an embarrassing array who are not always welcomed in the States that they pass through. The necessity for all this is strenuously denied, and from doubts as to the necessity for the institution some have gone so far as to say worse things of it. The vakeel is as a rule an insufficiently occupied official, and small provocation will suffice usually to lead the insufficiently occupied into mischief, especially if a disposition to *khutput* has a place in his nature. Now that the vakeel, as an institution, has been put upon his defence it will be interesting to learn what can be said for him. The Kathiawar Durbars, some of whom have already warmly approved of the proposal of the Government of Bombay to abolish him, are not likely to plead for him, and as the disappearance of the institution will lead to a saving which, taking the province as a whole, cannot be much less than five lakhs, it seems probable that the states will readily concur in the proposal of Government.

THERE is general regret in commercial circles in Bombay at the announcement that the untimely death in Paris of the General Manager of the Comptoir d'Escompte was the result of suicide. The cause of this deplorable occurrence is not stated. The promptitude with which the other French Banks have proffered their co-operation to the Comptoir is in itself a full recognition of a fact perfectly well known, that the great financial institution in question is possessed of immense resources, and that there is no question necessarily affecting its solidity, though of course such an incident as that which has just shocked the public might give rise to momentary panic amongst the ill-informed. It has been known for some time that the Comptoir d'Escompte was largely interested in the advances made by a great syndicate of French capitalists to the copper syndicate. The resources at the disposal of the financial houses concerned are immense, and as they hold copper to the full amount of the advances made, and there is a large margin, even a considerable fall in the value of copper could not, at the worst, do more than involve a measurable loss to those concerned. In any case the Comptoir d'Escompte could not be brought down even by the loss of a million sterling, of which there is no likelihood

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THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Monday, the 18th of March, at 5 p. m., instead of on the 16th idem, as previously notified

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A SCHEME for the construction of a new line, connecting the West of India Portuguese Railway between Margaon and Karwar, is believed to be under consideration.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes will be held at half-past four this afternoon at the Town Hall. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine will preside.

YESTERDAY afternoon Miss E. A. Manning, who had been on a visit to this country during the cold season, left Bombay by the English mail steamer. She went to the Apollo Bunder in the company of Mrs. Scott and other friends about half-past 3 p. m., when Miss Manning was escorted to and welcomed into the rooms of the Mahomedan Club (Sirdar's Buildings). A number of European and native ladies met Miss Manning here, and wished her a very pleasant voyage home. At the head of the bunder, she was met soon afterwards by a number of friends, among whom were Prince Samatsingji, Mr. M. C. Turner, Colonel Major, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, C.S.I., Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Javerilal U. Yajnik, Amiroodin Tyabji, H. M. Phipson., V. A. Modak, Madhowdas Raghunathdas, K. N. Kabraji, D. R. Chichgar, Chimanlal Hiralal, M. H. Hakim, S. B. Broacha, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and others. Prince Samatsingji and others placed garlands of flowers round Miss Manning's neck. As the steam launch left the bunder, three hearty cheers, led by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, were given for Miss Manning. Another round of cheers was given for Dr. Waters, who left the bunder at the same time. Among the other passengers by yesterday's steamer were Baron and Baroness Campbell, the Hon. W. Montague, the Duke of Montrose, and Admiral and Mrs. Carpenter.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT intimated to the Bar at the High Court yesterday that, owing to Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas proceeding on privilege leave, he would sit until the May vacation with Mr. Justice Jardine on the Appellate Side; that Mr. Justice Candy would sit with the Chief Justice on the same side of the Court; and that Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Parsons would preside in two division courts on the Original Side.

THE extraordinary "tightness" in the money market, especially in Hyderabad, that now prevails is, we believe, without parallel, writes the *Deccan Times*. It is accounted for by a demand for coin in Bombay to meet engagements in regard to an unusually early cotton harvest. This is said to have drained all avoidable capital to Bombay, where an unprecedentedly high rate of interest is offered for even short loans. It is said that Abdul Huq has, with his usual monetary foresight, so arranged his affairs in advance as to be able to advance to the banks large sums at 14 per cent! It is feared that the strain will be too much for some of our local firms, one or two of whom have already succumbed.

IF rain sufficiently copious to affect the sub-soil springs does not fall soon, the outlook for us in Secunderabad, where the subsoil water is naturally deep-seated, will be grave for the next three months, says the *Deccan Times*. "Already wells are dry which have never fallen before, and it is with difficulty and expense that many families procure a sufficient daily supply for ordinary purposes. It is unpleasant to contemplate what it will be a little later on if the rain holds off, unless some such plan is adopeed to supply water to the people as has been determined on in Chudderghat; although there, by reason of the low-lying situation of the locality, the wells as yet show no signs of failure. Possibly from this evil good may flow. Just as the sanitary measures now so vigorously carried on in the suburbs of Hyderabad owe their inception to an epidemic of cholera, so may the impending water-famine have the effect of giving us what has so long been talked about, an artificial supply of pure water."

FROM the 23rd ultimo to the [illegible] European, 4 East Indians, 22 Native C[illegible] 280 Hindus, and 72 Mahomedans died in [illegible] making a total of 385 persons. The average [illegible] corresponding week for the ten previous years was 317. The deaths are thus classified, [illegible] from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 34 from [illegible] 77 from fever, 46 from dysentery, 33 from [illegible] and 178 from other diseases. The death-rate for the week under notice was 50·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 41·3 per 1,000 per annum.

"BAEDEKER" is opening up Greece for the benefit of the English-speaking globetrotter. Murray, it is true, has something in that line before his German rival, but his book was for the few, especially the scholarly few. Baedeker is popularising the subject, so to speak. Perhaps the few may affect to regret it; but the appropriation of Greece by the British and American tourist, personally conducted or otherwise, is inevitable. Very soon people will be resorting, for the winter months, to the Grecian hills, pretty much as they do now to the Swiss mountains. The ghost of old Greece vanished when the first railway line was laid upon its sacred soil. That was twenty years ago. A short line it was, about three miles long, from the Piræus to Athens.

GATLING is a well-known name, but its owner is better known through the work of his hands than through his personality. Dr. Richard Jordan Gatling is a North Carolina man in his 71st year. Before he made guns he made ploughshares, speculated in railways, and lived the aimless life of an American with a head on his shoulders and no work to do in which he was thoroughly interested. The inventor of the Gatling gun is as keen a student of artillery business as ever. He keeps a kind of Infernal Diary, in which he jots down with lynx-like vigilance every new performance of every new gun which is likely to cut out his own.

DR. KING, the Bishop of Lincoln, to whose trial for Ritualism we have already referred, belongs to a type of men somewhat rare in either University—the type of mere passmen who afterwards rise to high distinction even in University careers. Dr. King took no honours, yet he became one of the Oxford Professors of Theology, and one of the ablest and most attractive of University preachers. Appointed in 1885, he was one of Mr. Gladstone's Bishops. The present prosecution against him in the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury, is the work of three persons, a country solicitor and two working men. Among other and still more distinguished examples of men moderately successful in their undergraduate career, rising to eminence afterwards, are those of John Ruskin, Cardinal Newman, and Mark Pattison—the two former of whom, however, read widely in subjects for which there were no University honours. As for Mark Pattison, moderate as were his attainments at the time he took his degree, he became the head of a College, and one of the most accomplished scholars in Europe. Dr. King's character, rather than his literary and scholarly attainment, has won for him his present position in the Church. The lovableness of his character must largely account for the readiness with which his clergy and laity have been subscribing for the expenses of his trial.

THE Ameer of Bokhara, of whom something will probably be heard before long, is named Syud Achad, says a contemporary. He is a fine-looking young man of twenty-eight. Three years ago he ascended the throne of Bokhara, as the *protégé* of the Russians, who were keenly watching for the moment of the old Ameer's death. The heir by descent—that is to say the eldest son—is Abdul Melik, who rebelled against his father seventeen years ago, and took flight to British India, where he is detained in a sort of honourable captivity. His brother the Bokharan Ameer, is believed to be a reforming ruler on European lines. Syud Achad began his reign well. In 1886 he issued a decree totally abolishing slavery in his dominions. He did this at the instigation of his Russian friends. But there are still some horrible customs which Russia would abolish in a moment if she were formally to annex Bokhara. One custom, described by Mr. Curzon, M. P., who visited the town lately, is the dashing of criminals to pieces by throwing them from the top of a lofty tower. And there are reasons for suspecting that the "bug-pit," a horrible dungeon of the same class as that in which poor Stoddart was tortured nearly half a century ago—is not yet quite abolished in the Ameer's dominions.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUICIDE OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 7.

M. Denfert Rochereau, the Director-in-Chief of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, has committed suicide.

The occurrence has caused alarm, and the leading Banks are supporting the Comptoir in order to prevent a panic.

INCREASE IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the House of Commons last night, the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Government proposed to build seventy ships, which would comprise ten ironclads, forty-two cruisers, and eighteen gunboats. The building of fifty-two of this fleet would be commenced this year, and the whole seventy would be completed by the year 1894.

The cost, including armament, is put down at twenty-one and a half millions sterling.

The Right Hon. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained that the payment of ten millions would be spread equally over seven years and the rest would be added to the Naval Estimates.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

A Memorandum from the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, states that the Army Estimates amount to £17,330,000, and that the increase is due to the new magazine rifle, which is to replace the weapon our troops are at present armed with, and also to the strength of the Army being increased by two thousand six hundred men in order to provide an increase in our Colonial garrison.

STRANDING OF AN IRONCLAD.

Her Majesty's Ironclad Sultan has stranded while entering the port of Malta.

The whole of the crew were saved.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has arrived at Biarritz.

PROPOSED SURVEY SCHOOL AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

A proposal is under consideration to establish a Survey School at Simla to train Military Officers as explorers. In connection with the proposal, a Topographical hand of the Survey Department will possibly be moved from Dehra Dun to Simla.

ENQUIRY INTO THE SANITARY CONDITION OF CERTAIN GARRISON TOWNS.

Sir Benjamin Simpson has been ordered to institute enquiries into the sanitary conditions of Lucknow, Meerut, and other garrisons where typhoid fever has lately been most severe.

CONTEMPLATED REDISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY STATIONS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

The Government of India is considering the question of the redistribution of military stations on the North-West Frontier by opening out the Zhob Valley and adjacent country, and the completion of a northern line of communication with Peshin by means of a road or railway.

SIR ASMAN JAH AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 8.

Sir Asman Jah, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad; Nawab Madhi Hussain, Chief Justice; Mr Furdonji Jamsedji, Settlement Commissioner, and a large following, arrived here to-day from Calcutta on their return journey to Hyderabad, after a special deputation to the Viceroy. The Minister met with quite an ovation at the station, where he was received by Colonel Erskine, the Commissioner, several European gentlemen, and a large gathering of the *elite* of native society. The Hyderabad party remain here four days as guests of Munshi Newul Kishore, and reside at the Badshahbag Kupurthalla Palace, which has been kindly placed at their disposal. Both the European and Native Society have been invited by the Munshi to meet the Minister at a garden party to-morrow evening at the famous Hussainabad Garden. This promises to be a big affair under the kind management of the committee and the European ladies. Nawab Madhi Ali, the Political and Financial Secretary of Hyderabad, will arrive here on Sunday.

SURAT MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 8.

The following gentlemen have been elected by a large majority to represent the Surat ratepayers:—Messrs. Almond, Mirbheram Bulram, Dadysett, Surajlal Muncharam, Ramlal Banushunkar, Dinshaw Edal, Goolabdas Bhaidas, and Peroshaw. Great enthusiasm prevailed during the election.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILLS.

SUEZ, MARCH 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria, with outward English mails of 1st inst. left here for Aden at 8 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, MARCH 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee passed here on the evening of the 5th inst.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8.

The Italian steamer Bormida, left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm, small business doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8½ lbs. "	6-3½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4 1-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67
4½ per cent. "	69¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42¼

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £22,000,000; increase, £300,000; public deposits, £10,500,000; decrease, £100,000; other deposits, £24,000,000; increase, £700,000; other securities, £23,600,000; increase, £800,000; notes and gold £14,800,000; decrease, £100,000. The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MARCH 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect, *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam still interrupted. Teheran route interrupted beyond Suchum.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, MARCH. 7.

10 p.m.	79·4

FRIDAY MARCH 8.

6 a.m.	75·4
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·3

STUDIES IN BLACK AND WHITE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 15.

STUDIES in black and white are fashionable. Whistler gives us occasionally a black and white note to rave about, and Worth, another great artist in his own line, puts forth his whole soul now and then in a costume *à la* magpie. But Whistler's notes and Worth's confections sink into insignificance before the great study in black and white that Mother Nature gave us last week in London. Not what Whistler would call a harmony, no Worth a dream, unless indeed it came under the head of a bad dream, which would perhaps be the most accurate way of describing it. People who live in the country love the snow—they have a poetic rapture in talking of it, which naturally is entirely wanting in the cockney, whose impression of snow is something different. It is not quite the emblem of purity to the London mind, and if Tom Moore had lived here in these days, we should not have heard him warbling of his girl's brow as pure as moonlight sleeping upon snow, or she would not have taken it as much of a compliment if he did. Snow in the streets of London is not a thing to sigh for, and yet I daresay there may be in the great city some creatures like Gudbrand Vigfusson, the Icelandic scholar, who on his death-bed last week at Oxford longed with the intense home-sickness that sometimes comes to strangers ill in a foreign land, for the snow to fall upon him once more before he died. It was a pathetic story, like Fanny Fern's little American tale of the girl whose mother was too sensible and economical to give her child a white dress. And later on, the white dress was brought and put on, but the little girl was gone past caring for it. When the snow came last week it was too late for Professor Vigfusson to feel its soft cold kisses on his cheek, for he was gone beyond caring for it.

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Heavy as the snow lay on the ground, and gloomy as the skies were on Tuesday last, it did not prevent a crowd assembling at the Oratory, Brompton, to see Lord William Nevill married to Miss Louisa Murietta, daughter of the Marquis of Santurce. From ten o'clock the church was besieged, entrance being obtained by ticket only to the upper half of the nave, which was soon filled with what is known as the *elite*—perhaps I might say the *elect*—on this occasion. In spite of snow and frost, there was a show of flowers that would almost put to shame our summers. A background of palms, ferns, and tropical grasses, and then a middle distance of white camellias, drooping sprays of white lilac and the pure white chalices of calla lilies with a foreground of mosses and hyacinths. It was a beautiful arrangement, and did great credit to the artistic taste of Messrs. Wills and Segar, whose skill at decoration was called into service. At about half-past eleven the Princess of Wales, looking charming, as usual, in a dark blue velvet, took her place in a seat behind the altar rails. Her three daughters, dressed alike in strawberry, with smart little grey coats, knelt near her and followed the service with much attention. About noon the bride, leaning on her father's arm and followed by her six bridesmaids, Miss Clarita Murietta, Lady Idena Nevill, Lady Violet Nevill, Miss Gathorne Hardy, Miss Joan Nevill, and Miss Constance Barrow, walked up the aisle and took her place on one of the gorgeous old gold prie Dieus, which do duty on such occasions. Her dress was very simply made in rich cream gros-grain with an extravagantly long train. The only ornaments she wore were the trails of orange flowers on her bodice and in her hair. The bridesmaids also had white silk gowns which would have been pretty, but that they were spoiled by collars and cuffs of brown fur which looked heavy and unsuitable to the occasion, though I cannot say it was unsuitable to the weather. But surely they could have chosen something a little more in harmony with the ideal wedding garment, and surely they could have chosen prettier hats. There is a great want of fitness in putting a dark capital on a white pillar, and the same thing holds good with the head piece of a woman. I object to the taste that accentuates a person's extremities—head, hands, or feet. If you are gowned in white, like the lilywhite duck, or (excuse the comparison) the homely goose, copy nature's taste, and wear gloves and shoes of golden yellow, or faintest grey, or delicate flesh. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, performed the service, after which the bride and groom, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Lord Nevill, Lord and Lady Abergavenny, and the Marquis and Marchesa of Santurce, passed into the Sacristy and signed the register. They made a very handsome pair, both being over the usual height, but graceful and well built. While the registration formula was being gone through, the Ave Maria was exquisitely sung to a harp accompaniment and the idle bridesmaids took the opportunity of distributing their pretty white flower favors to the guests. After the long ceremony the party drove to Carlton House Terrace, where the Marquis and Marchesa de Santurce entertained their friends and received their congratulations. It is quite a wonderful advance in religious toleration to see Royalty permitted by court etiquette to be present at Catholic ceremonials. It was the week before last that the Prince of Wales followed the Requiem Service of the ill-fated Prince Rudolph at Farm Street Jesuit church, and this week he takes part in a Catholic wedding. It is not long since Lord William Nevill 'verted to Rome. By the bye, he 'verted to the wine business about the same time, so I suppose an indignant father must have cut off the supplies. It is to be hoped that trade has been a success, or that the indignant father has relented before Lord William undertook his new responsibility of being 'verted to matrimony, for the Church of Rome, even in the most trying circumstances, does not recognize the verb to divorce.

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Apropos of divorce, I hear that every one is running to see Dorothy, the part of the young person (she is not much of a woman, nor much of a lady) who figured so prominently in the Divorce Court, and who had her value assessed at such high damages during the past week. Miss Marie Tempest, as Dorothy, was not to me in the least attractive either as a woman or an actress, but then women are always said to be but poor judges of their fellow-women. I hear we are to have another of the Anderson family—the fascinating Mary's younger sister—on the boards. By the way, she is not an Anderson, but a Griffin, half sister only to the gifted Mary. She has been educated at the Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, and is, I hear, also very clever.

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It is well that the Concert Halls provide us with a variety of programmes, for the theatres are becoming so very conservative (not politically speaking), that unless one wishes to see a play over and over again, one has nowhere to turn. "Dorothy" is running into its third year, "Sweet Lavender" is near its second, and "Nadgy" at the Avenue is pretty nearly a twelve-month old. Then the Don is agoing—Faust is getting out of date and that Doctor Cupid's torch is burning low. Under the circumstances it is a satisfaction that there still is provided music to soothe the savage breast. At the Steinway Hall on Tuesday, Mr. Isidore de Lara was in splendid voice, and gave every one a delightful afternoon. The hall was excessively crowded, but by degrees every one got a seat and was made comfortable. "Sold by Golden Hours" is a quaint old-fashioned new song, with a pretty melody and light rippling accompaniment which suited Mr. de Lara admirably. "Farewell Manchester," by Oxenford, was also a success, and Mr. de Lara pronounces his words so clearly that one is able to appreciate words as well as music. Mrs. Moncrieff sang two gay Spanish songs with vivacity and spirit, and there were some pretty part songs and glees by a chorus of pretty white-frocked girls.

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At a Charity Concert this week also we had the variety of a selection of Old Irish airs played by a blind Irish piper in his country's costume of swallow-tailed frieze coat, knee breeches, buckled shoes, and brass buttons. There was something very soul-stirring in "The Minstrel Boy" on the pipes, and though the intervals of the Irish scale are peculiar, it was on the whole a rather inspiriting kind of music; and when as an encore the old piper played "The Rakes of Mallow," the gallery lost all control of its feelings and rose on the light fantastic toe to dance. I think this was the highest compliment that the old man could have wished. He turned his poor sightless eyes on the jigging people, and with his pipes under one arm and his old hat in his hand, he bowed over and over again his hearty thanks.

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There were some pretty costumes in the hall. A bluish grey poplin, brightened by iridiscent beads, looked lovely on a fair young married woman; and a directoire dress of salmon under a cool pink brown was also most becoming to a tall brunette. One girl's dress has never ceased to haunt me since I saw her. She was what I must describe as the lugubrious type, a rather washed-out complexioned girl with long straight lashes falling over light-coloured eyes, fairly good nose and mouth, but not a particle of expression. And she was dressed in every shade of green and brown and yellow in tulle and satin stripes and fluttering ribbons. When she appeared her hair was in fairly good condition, but as the night went on, lock by lock her hair fell down in straight short tails, until she looked like a shorn mermaid stranded on the shores by the ebbing tide. I must do her the justice of adding that she had, in common perhaps with her sister, *bona fide* mermaidens, a pretty graceful neck and well set on head, and a pair of white arms that would have looked to great advantage playing on a mermaid harp.

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Fancy how very independent the modern French woman is becoming when she is about to shut out from her own peculiar club, not only any male creature, but anything in which a male thing has had hand, act, or part. The president of this exclusive establishment is the Queen of Roumania, and the Secretary is Madame Jullette Guy, of the Rue St. Georges, Paris. I confess I am surprised to see two married women taking a prominent part in this boycotting of their better halves. If it had been got up by a committee of spinsters, one would have just thought it was a case of the fox and the grapes. There is a club on somewhat similar lines in Liverpool, but it has not yet become so exclusive as to shut out men and their works and pomps, but that may come by and bye. I must say I find the independent woman rather a trial in this stage of her existence. She is determined to put off all frivolity and weakness, and to acquire the strong business-like decided character of man. So she buys herself a hard felt hat—"a jerry I think it is called—a set of shirt fronts and high masher collars, a cut away coat, a short kilted skirt, wears her boots high and her hair short and thinks she has quite reformed her character and is no longer a weak dependent woman when she can elbow herself into any crowd and bully any unfortunate male being that happens to displease her. This is the kind of person who invites an innocent, unsuspecting youth from Toynbee Hall to lecture her on women county councillors, and when he dares to pay her sex a compliment almost bites his nose off. This is the kind of creature who prefers a man to bang a door in her face than permit him to pay her the courtesy of opening it, thereby acknowledging herself dependent. This is the creature who is growing up in our midst at present, and towards her I feel as the Tribes of Galway felt when they inscribed on one of the gates the prayer:

> "From the ferocious O'Flaherty's
> Good Lord deliver us."

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 7.

THE monotony of life in Baroda as regards amusements, &c., was broken on Thursday last by the officers of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, who held their second athletic meeting. The sports were fixed to take place at 4-30 p.m., at which time it appeared as if there would be a very bad attendance. Soon after that hour, however, people came flocking in. In response to an invitation from Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Hennell, the State military officers mustered strongly, and their brilliant horsemanship, smart appearance, and skilful use of the several weapons they wielded, drew forth the highest praise from the eager spectators. Various events, including tilting at the ring, cutting the lime, &c., were judiciously and fairly contested for in a ready manner by the following commissioned officers representing the three Gaekwar's cavalry regiments:—1st, Ressaidar Sirdar Ali, Mothi Khas Cavalry, and Quarter-Master Buldeoprasad, Khas Cavalry; 2nd, Resaldar Jawantrao Garood, Chothi Khas Cavalry; 3rd, Naib Sumobut F. H. Hussen, Resaldar Shantaram, Resaidar Mahamed Ali, Resaidar Chhotoo Lal, and Kote Duffedar Major Saheb Khan, Fattesingrao's Cavalry. The success of the atheletic meeting was due in a great measure to Colonel Hennell for organising it, and the plan was admirably carried out by his brother-officers, whose interest in the rank and file is well known. A word of praise is also due to Surgeon G. Fooks, the Secretary, who assisted the gallant Colonel in bringing the arrangements to a successful issue.

H. H. the Gaekwar's narrow gauge railways are on the increase. A small extension from Bahadurpur in the Dabhoi Taluka to Bodeli, near Chota Udepur, averaging a total length of 12 miles, has already been completed. Another line of 13 miles from Anand, a roadside station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Petlad, a flourishing Gaekwari town on the high road to Cambay, is under rapid construction, and will probably be opened for traffic before the rains. The railways in the Kadi Division have already been commenced. One line will proceed south-west from Mehsana on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and join the B. B. and C. I. Railway station of Viramgaum. The other line will also start from Mehsana and go north to Pattan. Mehsana thus becomes the junction of four railways. I have mentioned the north and south-west, the east line goes to Wadnaggar, also in Baroda territory.

During the absence of Rao Bahadur G. K. Bhatuadekar, B.A., L.L.B., on sick leave, His Excellency the Minister has been pleased to make the following temporary appointments, subject to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb's approval:—Mr. S. Kyte, Police Naik Subah, to act as head of the police department, Mr. Dayabhai Hargovindass to act as head of the Giras Department, Mr. Atmaram Pant to act as head of the Settlement Department, Rao Saheb P. G. Roday to act as head of the Jail Department.

His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Laxumon Jagonath left for Mahableshwar on the 27th ultimo to obtain the Maharajah's sanction to several matters of importance. His Excellency is not expected back very soon. In the meanwhile that able and energetic officer, Manibhai Jasbhai, has temporary charge of the Dewanate.

We are very shortly to lose from among our small circle a very popular member of society, Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S., B.A., Superintendent of Survey and Settlement, who has been among us during the past two years. He has been offered the Assistant Commissionership of Sindh, and has accepted it, hence his severance from the Baroda State service.

The improvement of roads is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and will be a boon to those who drive; but surely some consideration should be shown for the walking public. Every one must have noted, who cared to do so, that the large majority of the walking public use the roads in preference to the footpaths, the former being so much more even and pleasanter to walk upon than the latter.

If the footpaths were properly made, the police could with reason confine the foot passengers to the footpaths which exist, and many accidents and much of the unpleasantness to the driving public might be avoided. I am sure that many citizens of Baroda will agree with me in what I have said, and hope with me that some steps will be speedily taken to avoid the footpaths being termed a disgrace to Baroda. Even the police are sometimes guilty of the vulgar error of directing the people to the right when they should go to the left, and thus is "confusion worse confounded."

A PROJECT FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

A NUMBER of friends, especially those taking an interest in the cause of the higher education of females, met yesterday morning at the bungalow of Mrs. Scott to bid farewell to Miss Manning. The gathering, which included several ladies and gentlemen who are members of the newly re-organised Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, of which Mrs. Scott is president, took into consideration a highly interesting scheme which has been propounded in connection with the Memorial Hall, which it is contemplated to erect to perpetuate the name of the late Miss Avabai M. Bhownuggree. The project consists of organizing, under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, of which Miss Manning is secretary in London, a scheme for the advanced instruction on the collegiate system, in different branches of knowledge, of female students who have left school. In connection with this project, among other objects, there was laid before the ladies and gentlemen assembled a proposal to utilize the Memorial Hall. The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott brought before the meeting an outline of this combined scheme, which was after consideration, cordially approved of by those present. It was finally resolved to act upon the proposal, and with a view to the arrangement of further details, a small committee of educationists, with Mr. Justice Scott as chairman, was appointed, Miss Manning at the same time expressing a wish to interest the parent association in London in the scheme and to procure for it some aid. The committee were also authorised to submit to Government a representation with the object of securing a site and other adequate aid for the successful completion of the building.

THE ZANZIBAR KHOJAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our client, Mr. Tharia Topan, has read with considerable pain your issues of the 20th and 23rd ultimo, in which you refer to, and publish extracts from, a lecture read by Mr. Johnston, Her Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, before the Indian section of the Arts Society in England on the subject of the Khojas of Zanzibar. Our client's name is prominently mentioned in this lecture, and he wishes most strenuously to deny that secret poisoning does exist amongst the Khojah community in Zanzibar, or that certain members of the Khoja community in Zanzibar, soon after making wills in favour of H. H. Aga Khan, have been poisoned. Our client informs us that he has never even heard of a suspicion of any Khoja being poisoned. Under such circumstances the statement is wholly devoid of truth and is a disgraceful libel on the Khoja community of Zanzibar.

The paragraph further on states that our client some time ago gave £20,000 for the purpose of founding a school at Zanzibar, but H. H. Aga Khan indirectly intervened and forced our client to turn the school into a hospital. Our client wishes us to state that H. H. Aga Khan did not in any way, either directly or indirectly, intervene, and that it is not true that H. H. Aga Khan was strongly opposed to the spread of education.

Our client wishes that you will give prominence to the denial he has instructed us to make.—Yours, &c.,

PAYNE, GILBERT, AND SAYANI.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

THE island of Bombay is very generally supposed to enjoy immunity from earthquakes. This is, however, not quite the case. On June 16th, 1819, a slight shock of earthquake was very perceptibly felt in various parts of the island at about twenty minutes past seven in the evening. The shock did not last above a minute and caused no damage: indeed, the concussion was so slight that many persons did not notice it, and entertained doubts of its having taken place. But so many people residing in different parts of the island related that they felt about the same instant of time a slight shaking of their dwelling houses accompanied with an unusual tremulous motion of the lamps that the *Courier* could have no doubt on the subject. This shock may perhaps almost be regarded as the exception that proves the rule. Subsequent accounts that came in of the extensive area and violence of the same earthquake point to the conclusion that Bombay, which felt only a slight trembling when many surrounding cities had their buildings and ramparts shattered, must be very slightly liable to shocks of earthquake. The motion of the earth on this occasion was felt as far as Calcutta, Pondicherry, Pulicat, and Coimbaconum, perhaps even farther. Its most destructive effects were manifested in Cutch. A letter to the *Gazette* dated from Bhooj, June 19th, begins:—"At seven o'clock on the evening of the 16th of June an earthquake destroyed the whole district and country of Cutch." Although this is decidedly hyperbolical language, it may be excused if not justified by the loss of life and immense material damage done at Bhooj and to a less extent elsewhere in the surrounding country. "The loss in life," writes a correspondent from Bhooj on June 23rd, "has not been correctly ascertained. Bodies continue to be dug out of the ruins, and almost 1,000 have been already found; seven thousand houses have been overturned, and few or none in the city left uninjured. Although the whole of Cutch has suffered pretty equally in regard to loss of houses, the proportion of lives lost in different places bears no affinity. Perhaps Bhooj has lost as many as the whole of Cutch put together. In Mandavi 116 and in Luckput 159 are said to have suffered. A number of phenomena are said to have occurred at the moment of the shock, but I shall only remark those which appear the most striking. The Run and Bhun on the north of Cutch between that province and the isolated district of Kawra, which was quite dry, was suddenly filled with a sheet of water, the extent of which east and west was not known, but its breadth was generally about six miles, and its depth gradually increased to upwards of two feet, after which in a few hours the water subsided to about half that quantity."

The accounts of the earthquake that came from Porebunder in Kathiawar were almost equally alarming. Two officers walking on the walls of that town saw the rampart and parapet undulate before their eyes like a sheet of water, although they were built of solid masonry ten feet thick and twenty-two feet high. On examining the seaface of the fort after the earthquake had ceased they found that nine towers and large parts of the curtain had fallen, leaving twenty-one breaches of forty and sixty yards wide. At Porebunder also the earth opened and water issued out on what had previously been dry land. At Ahmedabad, though no lives appear to have been lost, much damage was done to some of the finest specimens of Mahomedan architecture in the city. "The minarets of the Juma Musjid," writes an eyewitness, "the highest and most beautiful in the place, were thrown down; various other minarets outside the walls have shared the same fate, and many of the mosques have been otherwise shattered and much injured. One of the gates of the town has also fallen, the walls of the Adawlut building have been cracked by the shock in many places and several private houses have been destroyed." Subscriptions were raised to help those who had suffered from the earthquake at Anjar and other parts within the Honourable Company's territories in Cutch. The Bombay Government subscribed four thousand rupees and suspended all taxes for the time in order to relieve a "once flourishing population which was reduced in one moment to wretchedness and misery." In fact 1819 was a very bad year for Western India. Poor Cutch, after being half destroyed by the earthquake, appears to have been visited by an almost equally alarming hurricane. "We are concerned to state," writes the *Bombay Gazette* of September 22nd, "that there has been a dreadful hurricane in the western part of this country. It lasted one day and two nights; *every tree* has been torn up by the roots, and *every* kind of cultivation laid waste; towns and villages have been deluged and *all* perfectly destroyed. But few people have lost their lives. Cattle, however of *all* descriptions, excepting buffaloes, have in many places been nearly *extirpated*; the water generally in the open country was running four feet deep, and carts in the field *were carried away many miles by the force of the wind*." Though there is good reason to be suspicious of some of these italicised details given of this dreadful hurricane, the effects of which seem to have been exaggerated by the terrified eyewitness and narrator, this storm must certainly have been a dreadful visitation, coming as it did so soon after the earthquake.

Of social matters in this year the most interesting is perhaps the question of dress at funerals, the discussion of which enables us to picture to ourselves very clearly how our civic ancestors used to go to bury their dead in the beginning of the century. The ball of discussion on the subject is set a rolling by "Observator," who writes to the *Courier*: "It grieves me much to observe any falling off from the good old and respectful customs of our ancestors by their more knowing though perhaps less deeply informed progeny, especially in what relates to the last pious offices due to our departed relatives and friends. There is a wider and more permanent policy in the adherence to many old customs than some may be aware. I do not, therefore, like to see those who by their attendance seem disposed to pay a respectful tribute to the deceased, clad in a garb unsuitable to the mournful occasion instead of being dressed in a full suit of black, to be wearing white or nankeen pantaloons, blue coats, or exhibiting some other deviation from that decent standard of sober sadness at these mournful times to which we have been accustomed." The editor immediately takes up the cudgels in answer to his correspondent, and declares that Bombay had been improving rather than falling away in the respectability of its garb at funerals. "Observator" is informed that, had he lived longer in the country he would have seen that "of late the sable garb of woe has become more common amongst us whilst paying the last tribute of respect to our departed friends. It is not twenty years ago when scarcely a black coat could be seen at a funeral in Bombay. The circumstance did not arise then, nor does it now, from any wish to deviate from the good old and respectful customs of our forefathers at home, but from the peculiarity of our situation here. The hand of death arrests our friend in the morning and ere the evening he is consigned to that country from whose bourn no traveller returns. The interval is too short to procure a full suit of black; and surely to accompany the remains of our friends to the grave in our ordinary dress is more respectful to their memory than to make the want of a black suit a pretence for remaining at home. "Observator" replies in an enormously long letter. "It strikes me that funerals were then more numerously attended; and never, I believe, was it then known, that a civilian or officer of the higher ranks, was buried without scarfs being distributed to their friends. I have seen many instances to the contrary of late times, and I cannot readily suppose that any necessity now exists for the omission that did not exist before. I shall take this opportunity to mention one instance more which has struck me. I do not think the female part of the Presidency are so frequent in their attendance as they were in the more olden time of my remembrance." This last remark evokes from another correspondent a most horrible description of the scene that usually presented itself to the eyes of funeral parties in those days, as they proceeded along the beach to the burying ground at Sonapore.

It is worth quoting, in spite of the repulsiveness of the details given, as it affords a fair measure of the sanitary progress made by Bombay during the last seventy years. "It would appear," writes this indignant correspondent, "as if 'Observator' must have been led blindfolded upon every mournful occasion, when he may have added to the number of a funeral group, for how could he otherwise have supposed it possible for any respectable European female to pass through such an ordeal of filth, and disgustful indelicacy as the whole *coup d'oeil* of the beach to the burying ground presents. How shall I draw the loathsome picture? In the foreground you have groups of living human nudity in the most shameless and filthy variety, interspersed with skull and stacks of ordure, of which latter carrion crows, fat kine, and lean swine, form their daily morning repast; and in the backgrounds you have packs of pariah dogs, some of which are quarrelling with herds of the beforementioned orduri-carnivorous cows about those half-consumed human limbs that they had just purloined from the still blazing pile, while others sated sleek squads of the canine tribe are waiting some with drowsy expectancy of new banquets that are preparing and some with cocked ears yelping their hailing responses to the fast approaching sounds that are announcing the speedy arrival of fresh fare, and all this amid an effluvium that defies description. The absolutely visible exhalations from thousands of the most filthy asperities in combination with an overpowering portion of animal and marine vegetable miasmata form altogether such a noxious atmosphere as would be formidable even to olfactories of brass." This beats the spectacle that Alp saw beneath the walls of Corinth. Bombay at the present day is by no means entirely free from disgusting sights and noisome smells. There is still much room for improvement, and consideration of the progress made since 1819 ought rather to encourage efforts still more to better the condition of our beautiful island than induce us to acquiesce in the continuance of such offences to eye and ear as still remain.

FROM ENGLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

(BY A BOMBAY LADY.)

CIRCUMSTANCES having led me to visit the only remaining continent I had as yet left unvisited, I will try to give some little account of our trip, but as I do not think one can learn very much about either town or country by seeing through another's eyes, I fear I shall but very inadequately convey even my best remembered impressions of sights and scenes which had for me a new and unspeakable charm.

Of our voyage across the Atlantic there is but little to record. Indeed, now-a-days one can hardly speak of it as a voyage; the rate of speed attained by the Cunard and other steamers enables one to accomplish the distance in so short a space of time and the discomforts of travel are reduced to a minimum by the excellent arrangements on board.

For me the sea has no discomforts. I love it in all its moods, whether in storm or calm, and always find a great deal to interest in the study of my fellow-passengers. The first day or so there is but little conversation. People are occupied with the serious choice of a suitable site for their deck chairs, arranging for places at meals, and the general business of settling down; but these preliminaries over, unless you are a very sullen individual, you will soon form acquaintances with the American passengers, who, as a rule, are most sociable and friendly; and you will doubtless have set before you, as I had many times and oft, the immense advantages of life in a large country, and all the virtues and perfections of a democratic government.

In the voyage itself there is not much to interest; the vast expanse of ocean rising and falling in heaving billows is apt to weary with its monotony, and all were gladly prepared to admire the lovely scenery as we approached New York harbour and to enter somewhat into the enthusiastic delight of our American companions as the splendid Statue of Liberty came in sight, and the stars and stripes were seen waving aloft.

Our friend and his wife, who had come from the South to meet and travel with us, gave us a warm and hearty greeting, and under their guidance the dread ordeal of the custom-house was soon over, and having sent our baggage to Gilsey House we started forth to receive our first impressions of America, and I must acknowledge mine were not at the outset favourable to New York. The streets are shockingly bad in many places, and especially so in the neighbourhood of the Cunard Docks; even on Broadway there are holes that might almost engulph a carriage.

We arranged to ride to our hotel on a street car—*par parenthese* you ride on everything in America—as we could thus obtain a better view of Broadway, and I was at once struck with the resemblance of New York to Paris; houses, buildings, streets all reminded me of the French capital, and there is a continental spaciousness everywhere, to which feature our attention was frequently called, our friend wishing us to understand distinctly from the first that we were on a great continent. I had heard and read much of the height and magnificence of the buildings in New York, but the impressions I had gathered from my readings were totally unlike the reality, and I shall not therefore attempt any description of American cities; this has been so often done by far abler and more experienced pens than mine.

We reached our fine hotel at seven o'clock, Saturday evening, the 28th of July, and here as far as interior decoration went one might easily believe oneself in Paris. The business of eating and unpacking over, I thankfully retired, to rest, thoroughly tired out from the heat and excitement of the day, but I awoke next morning quite refreshed, and was ready to start at eleven o'clock for Coney Island, a popular and, I may say, unique watering place close to New York.

In a new country one is naturally prepared to see rapid development, but usually the process, though rapid, is gradual. Not so with Coney Island, which in 1875 could boast of but one little tavern where to-day some of the finest hotels are to be found. But about this time the possible future of the place was foreseen, and a railroad built from Brooklyn to what is now known as West Brighton Beach. Numerous fine boats ply daily from New York bringing thousands of excursionists to what has become the most popular seaside resort in the country. The island is divided into four parts, the West End, West Brighton, Brighton Beach, and Manhattan Beach, the visitors to the latter places being much higher in the social scale than those who patronise the first-named. In front of the hotels are beautiful grounds and terraces, forming part of the beach and consequently open to all, and though the visitors numbered many thousands, we saw no objectionable remains of lunch in the shape of greasy papers and empty bottles, for these hotels provide accommodation free of charge for the economically minded who bring their own refreshments, and who can, if they wish, order an icecream or any additional delicacy from the waiters in attendance. If it be true that Americans, like their English cousins, take their pleasures sadly, the vast crowds at Coney Island were an exception, for here was an air of brightness and general enjoyment such as one seldom sees elsewhere than at continental festive gatherings. Outside the gaily-flagged Brighton Hotel in a large and beautifully decorated pavilion Gilmore's Band (the Dan Godfrey of America) played to an appreciative audience a fine selection of sacred music, a reminder that this was Sunday, a fact we might otherwise have forgotten. We returned to New York by rail, passing over Brooklyn Bridge, of which we had a fine view, and reached our hotel at midnight, after a most enjoyable day. And if I have given an unduly lengthy description of Coney Island, my apology must be that American energy of action was new to me, and I was lost in admiration of the perseverance which had in so short a time transformed a dreary sand bar into a pleasure resort, of which for manufactured beauty it would be impossible to find an equal.

We ladies resolved to spend Monday in the feminine occupation of shopping, leaving our two male companions free to plan our route, purchase tickets, and make all necessary arrangements for the following week, and we spent the greater part of the day at Tiffany's admiring the vast display of diamonds, dresses, and decorations. These small "d's" are euphonious and harmless; had the gentlemen accompanied us a more emphatic "D" might have been sounded, and "Do come along" would probably have hastened our movements. But left to our own unhurried guidance we lingered to our heart's content, and after about six hours' shopping, and one of us having spent nearly a shilling, we rejoined the gentlemen in time for the Casino, where we saw a very pretty ballet, and afterwards partook of supper on the roof which, charmingly decorated with flowers and foliage and a fine band discoursing sweet music, seemed like fairyland, and, like fairyland, bewitched us into the small hours of the morning, though with full knowledge that 6 o'clock must see us up in order to be ready to start for West Point, marked on our programme for Tuesday.

I fear there was but little zeal for early rising when the call came next, or rather the same morning, but, all the same, we were in time to board our magnificent steamer, and as we sailed along the banks of the Hudson our eyes were regaled with some of the loveliest scenery in America. The hills on either side of this noble river are crowned with fine villas some of them built in imitation of the castles one sees on the Rhine, to which river it has often been compared. Villages and small cities nestle at the edge or climb the hill sides. At West Point I was strongly reminded of some of the hill stations in India; the trees are most beautiful in their variety of foliage and form, and here is no trace of carelessness and general want of finish such as one often sees in America; all is beautifully grouped and tended.

After lunch we drove to the Military Training College, and saw hundreds of young cadets at drill looking nice and cool in their white uniforms. All the world knows what fine soldiers have been trained here, and all classes of Americans are justly proud of West Point. Before leaving we visited the Museum, and there saw the gun which fired the first shot in the war between North and South, now facetiously spoken of as "the late unpleasantness."

Wednesday, the 1st of August, we spent in seeing Central Park, the Hyde Park of New York, which not many years ago was but hundreds of acres of barren rocks now blooming in fertile loveliness. Here are some beautifully constructed lakes, and we sailed past miniature islands and grottoes in a boat shaped exactly like a huge swan and propelled somewhat similarly to a bicycle. In the evening we visited Wallack's theatre, where in the season the best companies are to be seen, but which offered but a poor performance when all the New York world was out of town.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MR. STANLEY'S Opera Company has been performing "The Yeomen of the Guard" at the Gaiety Theatre with great success. On Thursday night, when they played it for the first time, the house was crowded. The piece went very well, and the singing was excellent. The various characters were well sustained, and the audience testified to their satisfaction by frequent bursts of applause and several *encores*. The play will be repeated to-night, when there is no doubt there will again be a full house.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

THE following are the entries for this day's races:—

FIRST RACE.—"The Consolation Stakes."—3-0 p.m. Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr Edulji Bomonji Kasinath's b a h Blood, 7st 12lb, Native.
Mr S A W's ch a h Benevolence, 8st 1lb, Robinson.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a h Pehlwan, 6st 0lb, Native.
Aga Z Shah's b a g The Shah, 7st 10lb, Pillajee.
Hydrabad Confederacy's g a h Cruiser, 8st 7lb, Kendall.
Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Diamond, 9st 7lb, Mr Locke.
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a g Saturday 8st 10lb, W Greenhalgh.
Mr Nusserwanji Nowroji's b a h Shahzada, 6st 7lb, Native.
Do b a c Young Nadershah, 8st 1lb, Wool.
Mr Suleiman Dawood's ch a h Sefton, late Nowag, 7st, Native.

SECOND RACE.—"Mr. John Wheal's Cup."—3-30 p.m. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Locke's b a p Amnesty, 9st 3lb, Killick.
Mr S A W's g a p Stewart, 9st 3lb, Robinson.
Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee's g a p Special, 9st Ramchurrun.
Hyderabad Confedracy's g a p Mirror, 8st 11lb, Kendall.
Mr Dignum's dr a p Surprise, 8st Hobday.
Mr Kemmis's b a p Banker, 7st 10lb, Wool.

THIRD RACE—"The Corinthian Handicap."—4-0p.m. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Melton's g b c Uncas, 10st 6lbs, Owner.
Capt Payne's b a h Warrior, 10st 12lbs, Owner.
Mr Locke's b a h Lonsdale, 10st, Owner.
Mr Willoughby's ch a h Syria, 10st, Kendall.
Mr M C M's b a h Ringleader, 11st, Robinson.
Mr Kemmis's g a h Shoohab, 9st 1lb, Wool.

FOURTH RACE.—At 4-30 p. m.—"The Winners Handicap."—Distance 2 miles.

Mr Locke's ch a h Denmark, 8st 4lbs, Killick.
Mr S A W's b a h Tory, 6st 4lbs, Native.
Mr Dale's p a gal Holyrood, 7st 8lbs, Noor Mahomed.
Hydrabad Confederacy's b a h Samnite, 8st 10lbs, Kendall.
Mr Norman's b a h Interpreter, 9st 5lbs., Robinson.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Burnett, 6st 10lbs, Pillajee.
Mr Farmer's ch a c Napier, 8st 2lbs, Oomer.
Mr Farmer's bn a h Viceroy, 7st, Native.
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Melbourne, 7st 12lbs, Mahomed.

FIFTH RACE.—At 5 p.m.—"All Horse Handicap."—Distance ¾ mile.

Mr Melton' b w geld Moab, 9st 3lb, Killick.
Col LeMarchant's and Mr Herbert's b w geld Timotheus, 9st 1lb, Hobday.
Mr Dignum's b e geld Charles Stewart, 7st 7lb, Wool.

SIXTH RACE.—At 5-30 p.m.—"The Bombay Club Cup."

Terms:—Rs 300 presented by the members of the Club for all Maiden Arabs cancelled after 1st September 1888. Weight for age. Galloways allowed 7lbs. Horses that ran 1st, 2nd, and 3rd in First Second Dealers' and 1st and 2nd of Second Dealer's excluded. Entrance Rs 20. Winner to be claimed for Rs 1,000.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr Grant's b a h Lansdowne, 8st 9lb, Kendall.
Mr Suleiman Dawood's b a g Rogers, 9st, Ebrahim.
Mrs C's c a h Dick Turpin, 8st 2lb, Native.
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a g Moonbeam, 8st 2lb, Noor Mahomed.
Mr Pallonjee Hormusjee's g a h Rustom, 8st 9lb, Native.
Mr Ahmood Burga's b a h Humdane, 9st, Native.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a c Salar, 8st 9lb, Bala.
Mr S A W's b a g Bijou, 8st 2lb, Native.

7TH RACE.—At 6 p.m.—"The Council Cup."—Distance round the course.

Mr Bowen's b a h Crusader, 8st 12lb, Hobday.
Mr Abdoola's b a h Pehlwan, 6st, Native.
Mr Sulliman Dawood's ch a h Grand Duke, 9st 4lb, Robinson.
Love Lane Confederacy's g a h Sacred, 8st, Native.
Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Diamond, 9st 7lb, Mr Locke.
H H Aga Khan's b a h Burnett, 6st 10lb, Pillajee.
Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a h Sunshine, 9st 10lb, Kendall.

Owing to the late hour last night the entries of the horses to run for this day's races being declared, the lotteries for this day's races will be held at the race-course this morning at 8 o'clock.

The band of the Gloster Regiment, by the kind permission of the Commanding Officer and Officers of that regiment, will be in attendance at the Grand Stand this evening.

FOREIGN KNIGHTHOODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some days ago a correspondent enquired in your paper whether foreign knights were entitled to be styled *Sir*, and whether such a designation could be given to a Knight Chevalier. In reply thereto, I beg to inform him in the first place that in every Order, be it English or Foreign, there are three classes of knights, namely, Chevaliers or Companions, Commanders or Commendadores, and Grand Commanders or Grand Crosses, with a Grand Master in each Order, who is the King. It is only the English Knight Commanders who, *de jure*, use or carry the distinctive prefix *Sir*; the foreign Knight Commanders, being only out of courtesy equally addressed *Sir*, but the more correct designation is Senhor Commendador in Portuguese, Signor Commendatore in Italian, and Monsieur le Commandateur in French. It is ridiculous to address or style *Sir* to a Chevalier or Companion, although I know one or two persons, now deceased, who were wrongly dubbed Sir, for they were only Chevaliers of their Order. In Bombay we have two Chevaliers (Eques.) of the Papal Order of St. Gregory the Great, *viz.*, Dr. Gerson da Cunha and Dr. Andrade, and only one Knight Commander of the said noble Order, *viz.*, Mr. Michael de Quadros, who is also a Knight Commander of several Portuguese Orders and Fidalgo Cavalheiro da Caza Real, that is Equerry to the King. The Knight Commanders of the Most Exalted Papal Order of St. Gregory the Great are, *ipso facto*, Fidalgos or Nobles of the Vatican, and as such are entitled to wear mantles, swords, and cocked hats at the Papal Court, Levees, &c.—Yours, &c.,

AN ARISTROCRAT.

THE CHURNEY ROAD GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to allow me to correct the mistake that has crept in the reports of the prize distribution held yesterday evening at the Framji Cowasji Institute, to the successful students of the Churney Road Government Girls' School. The prizes, which are reported to have been purchased this year from a donation given by Mr. Sorabji S. Bengalee, C.I.E., is, from what I know, incorrect. They are purchased from a donation given by Mr. and Mrs. Madhavdass Rughnathdass, well-known for their interest in the cause of female education and amelioration of Hindu widows, and specially interested in the above institution, as seen from the report read by Rao Saheb Varajray S. Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector. Sheth Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., it should be mentioned takes an equal interest not only in this school, but in many others, and who can well be called the founder of this school, had also sent a prize for the occasion, and it will be well for leading gentlemen and enlightened ladies to follow the example of Sheth Sorabji S. Bengali and Mr. and Mrs. Madhavdass. If I thank Mr. and Mrs. Madhavdass for the opportunity they gave to native ladies and gentlemen to meet Miss Manning on the eve of her departure and to wish her a happy voyage, I think I am only expressing the universal feeling. They may well be proud of the success of their labours because it is not a small gratification to see so many native ladies assembled at a prize distribution gathering as was seen yesterday.—Yours, &c.,

M. L. M.

BANDORA ASSAULT CASE.

THIS case was proceeded with yesterday. Mr. Shamrao said that he had been with Mr. Chalk and the Patel to the *locus in quo* and the boundaries of the approach to the well had been satisfactorily defined, and he anticipated no difficulty in future. He commended the accused to merciful consideration. Mr. Chalk said that there really was no dispute existing. But the accused had outraged the law and must be left to his worship to deal with. He had himself no wish to exaggerate the case against them, which he thought sufficiently proved. He then called a witness, who was examined by the magistrate and proved a notice which had been sent to the patel on behalf of the family of the Mahommedan who had built the well. Mr. Shamrao said that he was obliged to retire from the case as he was in Bombay. The magistrate then examined the accused. One said that his blanket and book had been disturbed and there was a little scuffle and he fell against Mr. Chalk. He denied striking him or Mrs. Chalk. The rest all denied they were present and pleaded *alibi*. The magistrate then framed charges of rioting and hurt against all the accused. Mr. Chalk offered himself for cross-examination, but the two pleaders in court declined the responsibility. Mr. Chalk then offered other witnesses for cross-examination, but the pleaders still declined to cross-examine. The case stands adjourned until Monday next.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 7.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in Sind and Punjab and slightly in the peninsula and Bengal. The seat of the highest pressure is now transferred to Rajputana, Central India, and the Deccan, where the pressure is one-eighth of an inch above normal. The temperature has fallen slightly in South Bengal and the Central Provinces, and has risen elsewhere. It is, as yesterday, excessive in West and North-West India. The mean temperature is seven degrees above normal. Yesterday at Bombay, Surat, Deesa, and Jacobabad eight degrees. At Kurrachee and Mooltan there is slight cloud in North Punjab again. Southerly winds are setting in on the Bengal Coast and westerly winds continue in the Gangetic plain.

SIMLA, MARCH 8.—The barometer has risen slightly in the Punjab and fallen elsewhere. The fall is brisk in Central India and north Deccan. The pressure is at present uniform over the greater part of India and above normal by moderate amounts. Southerly winds in Bengal have caused considerable increase of temperature and are giving moderate cloud. There is a slight decrease of temperature in Western India, but it is still excessive over the whole of North-West and West India. The mean temperature yesterday was five degrees above normal in Sind, Rajputana, and North Bombay.

THE "GOLDEN GANG" CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, MARCH 7.

THE hearing of the "Golden Gang" case was resumed by Mr. Walker, the Assistant Collector of Khandeish, to-day. Mr. Frere (Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson), instructed by Colonel Portman, again appeared on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway Company; while Mr. Stanyon represented Stirling, Spinks, and Miles; Neill, the principal offender, being undefended. As at the previous hearings, much interest was taken in the proceedings by the Railway *employes* of the station.

Mr. Frere, on the opening of the court, said in order to complete Stirling's case he intended to call Inspector Dillon to show how Fernandez evidence was connected with the case.

Inspector John Dillon, of the Bombay Police, examined by Mr Frere, said: I recollect the day on which Neill was arrested. In consequence of a statement made by Neill, Sam Fernandes was summoned to the Pydownee Police Station. He came, and was followed by his brother John and Mrs. Neill. I first had a conversation with Sam Fernandez. When John found that his brother denied all knowledge of the matter, he told Sam to tell the truth, adding that he would himself tell all about "Tom." I asked who "Tom" was, and was told it was Stirling. Afterwards John Fernandez made a statement to me in reference to Stirling. I have recently seen John Fernandez in Bombay.

Mr. Frere: Did you say anything to him about this case?—Yes. I told him I should mention his name, and that he would have to attend the Court and give evidence. I told him that in consequence of the statement he made to me on the night of Neill's arrest, I afterwards gave information to Colonel Portman.

Mr. Stanyon declined to cross-examine.

Mrs. Sarah Kate Lack, in examination by Mr. Frere, said she had resided at Bhusawal formerly. She knew Stirling and Neill, but was not on intimate terms with either of the prisoners. On the 4th January she went to Bombay, and took up her residence in a house at Haines Road. On the 22nd of the same month, she removed to Duncan Road. Neill first came to Bombay on the 4th or 5th of January and left on the 9th. He again returned to Bombay on the 14th January in company with witness's husband, and resided in the same chawl as the witness, but in a separate set of rooms. Neill was living with a young man named Boyle. Witness used to see Neill frequently while he was in Bombay. Stirling also visited him twice.

Mr. Frere: Did you see him arrive on the first occasion?—Yes. He came with Sam Fernandez and another person in a *gharry*. Stirling came upstairs, leaving the other two men in the vehicle. I heard a conversation between Neill and Stirling.

Mr. Frere: What was said?—Stirling asked Neill when he intended to leave Bombay, telling him to do so as soon as possible, for a delay would be dangerous; adding if Neill did not intend leaving he (Stirling) intended resigning. He also asked Neill if he was caught, whether he intended letting "the cat out of the bag." On both occasions when Stirling called, he asked Neill when he intended to leave. They also had some private conversation on both occasions. I mentioned this conversation to Mr. Brewin.

By Mr. Stanyon: I do not keep a diary of the dates I have mentioned. When I went to Bombay on the first occasion, Neill travelled by the same train, but not in the same compartment with me. My husband was not with me.

Mr. Stanyon: How did you recall these dates?—When I was asked about the case, I thought over the matter, and remembered the dates. Neill escorted me to my house in Bombay from the station. I was not summoned to this Court. I came in response to an order from Mr. Jefferies. The statement I made to Mr Brewin was made at his house. It was not put down in writing to my knowledge. I do not know to what the conversation I have related as having taken place between Neill and Stirling referred.

Mr. Frere then informed his Worship that this practically closed Stirling's case. As regarded Spinks' case the evidence was of a similar nature, and he suggested that some of the evidence recorded in Inspector Franks's case should be admitted in this instance in order to prevent repetitions.

Mr. Stanyon having no objection to the proposal, such evidence was admitted.

Mr. Frere then called the chief constable of the Railway police, stationed at Badneira, who gave evidence regarding his recovery of the tin-box from Mrs. D'Souza's house, which, in consequence of instructions, he had opened in the presence of a *punch*, when a piece of silver was found.

His Worship then questioned the accused Alfred Spinks, who said: My age is 27 years. I am a guard stationed at Bhusawal.

His Worship: What do you wish to say regarding Luxmon Soonar's evidence, who stated he melted down some silver for you?—The first time I saw him was on the 6th December. I had no dealings with him. I know nothing about the piece of silver found at Badneira. That is all I wish to say.

His Worship: I am now giving you an opportunity of explaining anything against you?—I have nothing to say.

Thomas Stirling, examined by his Worship, said: I am a guard, residing at Bhusawal. I claim to be tried as a European British subject.

His Worship: What have you to say to the evidence against you of raising a loan of Rs. 192 on stolen property?—I first asked Ram Curran, the Marwarree, for the loan of Rs. 100. He then told me he could not give it unless I gave him two sureties, or pledged some jewellery with him. Previous to this I had asked Neill to go with me. On our going to the shop the man asked me to get another security. Neill then volunteered to pawn a gold necklace belonging to his wife. I agreed to this. We then went home. When we again got to the shop, I asked Neill if he had brought the jewellery, and he said "Yes." Neill and the Marwarree then entered the shop and called me in, but I refused to go in on account of there being a nasty smell in the house. I remained seated in the doorway, while Neill and the Marwarree weighted the jewellery. Neill then received the money, and I asked him whether I was regarded as the borrower of the money or merely a security. He said I was the borrower, as I had received the Rs. 100. On our way from the shop Neill asked me for Rs. 20, which I had borrowed from him, and I gave the money to him. I afterwards asked him to return me Rs. 5, as I could not afford to return all the Rs. 20 at once. That was all the transaction.

His Worship: Then with reference to your conversation with John Fernandes at the Byculla Stores?—I must have told him that Neill had played me a dirty trick. When I asked Neill for the money or the receipt—

His Worship: What money?—The Rs. 190 we borrowed at Bhusawal. He told me he had already paid it. It is not exactly true that I went to Bombay to recover that receipt. I went down to see my sister and niece.

His Worship: Did you make any attempt to get hold of the receipt?—No, I only asked him while in Bombay for the receipt. He told me that he did not know what he had done with it.

His Worship: Why did you wish to get hold of the receipt?—Because it would lighten the debt. With regard to Mrs. Lack's evidence, I do not remember seeing her in the room.

His Worship: Would you like to state exactly what conversation took place between yourself and Neill. Were you anxious to get Neill to leave Bombay, and did you say anything about letting the "cat out of the bag"?—No, I had no interest in him.

His Worship: How long did you and Neill mess together in Bhusawal?—About five or six months.

Mr. Frere then called James R. O'Grady, an Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Station at Badneira, who gave evidence relating to his visits in the month of January to Bhusawal for the purpose of making inquiries regarding Neill's movements. On one occasion he had sent a police officer to Bombay for the same purpose.

This concluding the above case, Mr. Frere then opened the case against Spinks and Miles of stealing wearing apparel, the property of Dr. Hume. It was, Mr. Frere stated, a very simple case; but he considered it would be easily proved against both the accused. Spinks and Miles were both guards of a train that ran between Nandara and Bhusawal. On the 8th August last Dr. Hume was a passenger from Amraoti to Madras, but on his arrival at Munmar junction he found that his luggage had not arrived. It appeared afterwards that the luggage had been left by mistake at Nandara station. On the 9th of the same month it was brought to Bhusawal from that station by a train, of which Spinks was the first and Miles, the second guard. Dr. Hume had in the meantime gone on to Madras; but on receiving his luggage he found that various articles, among which were a coat, waiscoat, and ulster had been stolen from one of the boxes. M. Frere, after pointing out that the two accused were related to each other, and having alluded to the manner in which luggage was placed in charge of the different guards, said from the evidence of Mrs. D'Souza and other witnesses it was evident that Spinks, although it was no part of his duty to interfere with the luggage, had obtained possession of the box with the connivance of Miles. He further informed his Worship that on Spink's house being searched, several other articles of clothing were found which he had reason to believe would ultimately be identified by Dr. Hume, as forming part of the stolen property. He, therefore, submitted that as regarded Spinks the circumstance under which the box had been recovered from the house of the D'Souza's pointed him out as being guilty of having received the box and its contents from Miles, who had obtained them from the luggage placed in his care.

Mr. Frere was here allowed to have the evidence given by Mr. and Mrs. D'Souza, the boy Dhurma, and the woman Magdalen, in a former case, recorded in the present proceedings against the two prisoners.

Mr. John Garrett, District Traffic Superintendent Nagpore, then gave evidence relating to the booking of the luggage by Dr. Hume, and he also spoke as to it subsequently being handed over to Miles for transmission to Bhusawal. He was unable to state whether the packages were placed in the through luggage van or in Miles's van. He did not consider that the head guard of the train could have obtained access to the through van without the knowledge of the second guard.

Mr. Frere then put in the two complaints received from Dr. Hume regarding the loss of his luggage, together with an official letter written by Miles, in which he admitted receiving charge of the box, which he handed over at its destination.

William David Cooper, ticket inspector, Igatpura to Khandwa, residing at Bhusawal, stated in answer to Mr. Frere that he knew Miles and Spinks, who resided near each other.

In cross-examination the witness stated that Spinks had been on bad terms with Miles and his wife, but latterly however, they had been on speaking terms. Witness, who was a frequent visitor at Miles's house, had never seen Spinks there during the time the quarrel existed. The quarrel, he stated, was brought about by Miles marrying Spink's sister.

The chief constable of the Railway police, stationed at Budneira, stated that in consequence of instructions he had the box, which he received from Mrs. D'Souza's house, opened, and it was found to contain the coat, waistcoat, and ulster, now before the Court.

Colonel A. B. Portman, Superintendent of the Railway Police, examined by Mr. Frere, said the tin-box before the Court was brought to him at Bhusawal, and he found it contained the coat, waistcoat, and ulster. Guard Spinks was then present. Witness questioned him, when he denied all knowledge of the box and its contents.

In cross-examination by Mr. Stanyon, witness stated that Spinks was not arrested when he made the above statement. Neill's box had been opened with a key in Bhusawal, but witness could not state whose key was used to open the box.

Inspector O'Grady deposed to handing the box over to Colonel Portman, and stated that he believed that one of Neill's keys was used to open it. He could not swear to it.

Mr. Stanyon here asked for evidence to be produced as to who was the owner of the key that was used to open the box.

Mr. Frere then stated that as Dr. Hume had not left Bangalore he should have to apply for an adjournment for that gentleman's attendance.

His Worship, in answer to Mr. Frere, said he should not dispose of any of the cases until he had heard the whole evidence in all the cases.

The proceedings were then further adjourned until Saturday, the 16th inst.

SIR JOHN FOWLER ON BOMBAY RESERVOIRS.

THE report of Sir John Fowler, P. P. C. Inst, C.E., on the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant Reservoirs was issued yesterday to members of the Municipal Corporation. Sir John had submitted his papers referring to (1) the leakage of Malabar Hill Reservoir ; (2) general improvements at Malabar Hill Reservoir ; (3) leakage of John Hay Grant (Bhandarwada) Reservoir ; (4) proposed extensions of filters.

LEAKAGE OF MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Opinion was requested upon the following points in particular :—

a. Is it reasonable to suppose that the leakage is in any particular manner due to the use of Malabar Hill stone ?

b. With reference to the Settling Basin, what inferences do you draw from the gaugings as to whether the leakage is due to the permeability or defective condition of the floor or the walls ?

c. Comparing the leakage per unit of floor area or of wall area of the Settling Basin and of the Distributing Basin, how is the greater leakage from the Settling Basin to be accounted for ?

d. Did the breaking of the floor of the Settling Basin for the insertion of supports for columns endanger the future watertightness of it ?

e. Was the insertion of skewbacks into the south wall (to carry the arch for filters) likely, having regard to the general structure of the wall, to cause it to leak along the lines of disturbance ?

f. Are the works, apart from the question of watertightness, in a stable and sound condition ?

g. If yes, is the present leakage of a character to diminish that stability in the future !

h. If the works be allowed to remain as at present, is it probable that, having regard to the experience of similar leakages through similar walls in all places, the leakage in this case would increase, remain the same, or diminish !

With reference to the remedial measures proposed :—

1. For the Walls—

Do you recommend that—

a. The whole of the inner faces of the walls should be repointed, regardless of the present appearance of the pointing ? or

b. The pointing should be renewed in those parts only which are apparently defective ?

c. The pointing material be neat Portland cement ; if not, what proportion of sand should be added ?

d. In addition to, or in lieu of, either of the above works, the walls should be coated with Sylvester's soap and alum solutions or Szerelmy paint ? or

e. Some other method of treatment (*e.g.*, concrete or brick in cement wall inside) ; or to allow the walls to remain as at present ?

2 For the floor—

Do you recommend that—

a. The floor of the Settling Basin be treated ? If so, by which means ; concrete or brick in cement plastered ?

b. With reference to the Distributing Basin, the whole of the floor be treated or, as a trial measure, only the parts under the filter outlets ?

c. Some other work or some modification of the above should be adopted ?

3 Do you recommend that special attention should be paid to the portion of the south wall where the skewbacks were inserted ? If so, what should be done ?

4 Do you approve of the work No. 3 being carried out in the way proposed or in some other way ?

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS AT THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Papers and drawings submitted under I—" Leakage of the Malabar Hill Reservoir."

Do you recommend that these proposals be carried out according to the drawings and descriptions submitted, or do you recommend the modification or omission of any of them ?

LEAKAGE OF JOHN HAY GRANT (BHANDARWADA) RESERVOIR.

Opinion was requested upon the following points in particular :—

a. What inferences do you draw from the papers as to whether the leakage takes place through the walls or through the floor or both ?

b. What was the probable initial cause of the leakage ?

c. Are the works apart from the question of watertightness in a stable and sound condition ?

d. If yes, is the present leakage of a character to diminish that stabiility in the future ?

e. If the works be allowed to remain as at present, is it probable that having regard to the experience of similar leakages through similar walls in all places, the leakage in this case would increase, remain the same, or diminish ?

With reference to the remedial measures proposed—Do you recommend ; and, if so, whether for immediate or deferred execution :—

1. The works, Nos. 7 to 12 in the Appendix to the Report of the Sub-Committee ?

2. The works, Nos. 22 and 23 in the same paper ?

3. Do you recommend the substitution of brickwork in cement plastered with cement for treating the floors and walls instead of Portland cement concrete ?

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF FILTERS.

Opinion is requested upon the following points in particular :—

a. The rate of filtration through Polarite for sewage effluent being 1,000 gallons per square yard of sand per day : what is the probable rate which will be obtained with Bombay water, depositing vegetable matter of the kind submitted ?

b. Is it probable that Polarite will continue to exert its influence for several years without being disturbed or renewed ?

c. What should be considered the maximum head or pressure for the filters to work under ?

Having regard to the character of the Vehar and Tulsi waters—

1. Do you recommend that experiments should be made with Polarite or with Anderson's Potary Filters or with any other process ? If so, on what scale and for what length of time ? or

2. Do recommend the construction of the extensions required on a similar method to those now in existence, that is, through sand only ? If so, for what rate of filtration (in gallons per square yard per 24 hours) do you recommend the filters should be designed, and what proportion of the effective area should be added to provide for æration and cleansing ?

3. Having regard to the cost of roofing, which is about Rs. 1-5 per square foot and which adds 54 per cent. to the cost of the open filters, do you recommend the roofing over of the proposed extensions ?

THE REPORT.

Sir John Fowler reports as follows :—

Bombay, 22nd February 1889.

To E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq., C.S., C.I.E.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—Since my return to Bombay, I have been in almost continuous communication with your Engineer, Mr. Tomlinson, with a view to comply with your request, that I should consider the conditions of the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant Reservoirs, and report on the steps wich in my opinion the Corporation should take in regard to the questions referred to me.

2. The printed collection of papers containing a full history of all past Water Works proceedings has greatly facilitated my work. Mr. Tomlinson has also placed at my disposal full detailed drawings of all the works of the two Reservoirs. After a very careful examination of the drawings and of the statements in the papers, I proceeded to visit the two Reservoirs, and make such examination as I deemed necessary for the purpose of this report.

3. I do not think the most convenient mode of presenting my views to you would be to follow the questions in categorical order, but I will deal with a few of these questions before addressing myself to the leakage works.

BASALTIC STONE USED.

4. I am able to give you a decided assurance that no leakage is attributable to the use of the Malabar Hill stone. I am very familiar with this description of basaltic rock, and after comparing the stone from Malabar Hill and that from the Ridge at the John Hay Grant Reservoir, by a powerful magnifier, I find them identical as regards their composition and of equal suitability for engineering works.

STRUCTURAL SOUNDNESS.

5. I have not discovered any structural defect in any of the wooks. Leakage is undoubtedly a defect, even if it does not endanger the structure, and in that important respect both Reservoirs are defective to a serious extent.

FILTRATION.

6. I do not advise the addition of "Polarite" for filtrations until experience has shown the insufficiency of sand filtration. According to the latest experience in London and elsewhere, the quantity of water passed through each square yard of sand, for efficient work, should not exceed 400 gallons per day as a maximum, and the maximum head of water should never be more than 15 inches, and it would be well to keep within these figures. It will always be easy at any subsequent period to add "Polarite," if the Corporation see good reason for doing so.

LEAKS.

7. The experiments made to ascertain the extent and source of the leaks, appear to show conclusively that both walls and floor contribute, although in proportions not easy to determine with precision.

8. I will now proceed to state what I advise should be done to both Reservoirs.

MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

9. I am of opinion that the breaking into the floor of the Settling Basin for the insertion of the foundation supports of the columns, and the work of the insertion of the skewbacks into the south wall have each had a tendency to increase, and most probably have increased, the leakage, and it will be proper that any remedial measures shall include the special protection in those places against leakage which were omitted in the original design.

10. It is not in my opinion probable that the leaks will increase, or endanger the stability of the works, but for many obvious reasons, and especially having regard to the large quantity ot water daily lost to the city, I feel confident that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will not rest satisfied to allow the works to remain in their present state.

11. As regards the walls, I do not think after examination that it will be necessary to do more than carefully make good the existing pointing by picking out and repointing all doubtful places.

12. For the floors, the matter is so important that I would advise the adoption of the best possible plan that can be devised, so as to secure water-tightness, even if the work appears somewhat expensive.

13. I do not approve of adding 6 or 9 inches of ordinary concrete to the floors. Little or no assistance would be obtained by work of that class for watertightness, which is the only object of the additional work.

14. I would advise either a covering of two coats of rock asphalte laid by experienced asphalte workmen (similar to that which I am now carrying out at the tank at Colombo) or a coat of 1 inch thick of Portland cement, covered with glazed tiles as a flooring. Either plan would be efficient and of about equal cost, and the Corporation may safely decide themselves between the two plans.

15. I have considered the proposals contained in the drawings submitted to me for providing hydraulic power with pipes, and works connected therewith for supplying water to the higher level service. These works are of a simple character, and will be efficient for their purpose. The appended estimate will give full details.

BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

16. The works required here are of a more costly character than at Malabar Hill, and I have to suggest to you several additions to the works which have been specially called to my notice.

17. In the first place, I strongly advise that all the water of this Reservoir should be covered by roofing, as at Malabar Hill. The exposure to the sun's rays, as is well known, developes vegetable growth very rapidly, and the protection given by the complete covering of the water is well worth the additional expense.

18. In the next place I advise the rebuilding of the east wall. It will not be a very expensive work, and I do not believe it is possible to make this wall watertight by any other means.

19. The floors should be treated precisely in the same manner as at Malabar Hill, and the walls all repointed with Portland cement pointing, after the old pointing has been carefully taken out.

20. I have considered Mr. Tomlinson's suggestion for obtaining more filtering area by arching over the storage reservoir and constructing filter beds on the upper level. This suggestion seems a judicious mode of obtaining additional filtering area.

21. I have thought it desirable to discuss with Mr. Tomlinson in detail the mode of carrying out tho works suggested in this report, as the quality of the work is of equal importance to the design.

22. The quality of the cement and sand must be the best that can be obtained, and tests for the cement of a severe character should be insisted upon. The exact proportions of cement and sand to be adopted in each case, and other details will appear in the estimates attached to this report.

CONTRACT OR DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

23. The works recommended are so dependent for their complete success on exceptional care with the materials and workmanship employed that the work should be carried ont departmentally and not by means of a contractor.

24 The cement, however, should be contracted for directly with the manufacturers in England, so as to have the guarantee of the manufacturers, responsibility.

25. In addition to the Engineer in charge, it will be necessary to have three or four trustworthy Inspectors acting directly under the Engineer, to maintain a vigilant watch on all parts of the work at all times.

ESTIMATES.

26. Mr. Tomlinson has supplied me with local information respecting the prices for the estimates, but having had the advantage during the time I have been in India, of ascertaining the value generally of Indian labour, I am able to test for myself the correctness of the estimates submitted to you, and can thus give you my own assurance of their sufficiency The estimate is added to the report as an appendix.

PROCEDURE.

27. I advise the completion of the work of the walls and the floor of the settling basin of the Malabar Hill Reservoir before any further work is proceeded with, partly as a training for the men and Inspectors, and partly to ascertain the complete adequacy of the work of restoration for its intended object.

28. I have the satisfaction of reporting to the Corporation that, with the works now recommended, I have every reason to believe that the Service Reservoirs of Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada will be not only tight against leakage, but be in all other respects in a sound and satisfactory state.

VEHAR LAKE

29. Thus far I have dealt only with the two Reservoirs in the city, but I have had an opportunity of visiting the Vehar Lake, and have examined the site of the overflow, and received explanations of the work proposed to be carried out to prevent the leakage which takes place when the water reaches a certain level. These works appear to me well calculated to effect their object.

30. I also examined the filter beds, and except the mode of introducing the water into the filter beds, I approve the arrangement. The necessary modification required for passing the water into the filter beds is merely an enlargement of the water cushions, which I explained to Mr. Tomlinson.

31. I strongly advise, however, these filter beds should be extended so as to be capable of passing filtered water in the required quantity, calculated on the basis previously explained, of 400 gallons per square yard of filter per 24 hours.

32. Provided this extended power of filtration is carried out at Vehar, where the ground is not of great value, it may modify the amount of filtering power required in Bombay, but it is not necessary for me to do more than mention this, as you will readily ascertain at what point the filtering can be most economically done. I will only add that at one place or the other, it should be done and in an efficient manner. I have the honour to be Sir, Your obedient servant.

JOHN FOWLER

ESTIMATED COST,

THE following Appendix to the Report of Sir John Fowler, K. C. M. G., was also issued yesterday.

I.—MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Turbine and centrifugal pump or hydraulic rams :

Overflow and sludge pipes ;

Providing and fixing 24 sluice valves on the inlet and outlet of direct delivery main :

The overflow and sludge pipes are obviously necessary. The sluice valves on the direct delivery main are desirable accessories in any case ; the one on the inlet end will effectually prevent a recurrence of the leakage which has taken place from the existing masonry chamber, but which has for the present, been stopped by repairs. The saving of the expense attending the working of the pumping engine is a desirable object. The proposal to effect this by providing a turbine or hydraulic rams is a feasible one. Hydraulic rams are simpler than turbines, and will probably be cheaper. The estimates provide for duplicate turbines and centrifugal pumps, or for a spare ram, if rams be eventually adopted. The conversion of the present outlet well into a dry well is necessary to effect the above alternations Rs. 11,500.

Cushions for inlets and below the outlets of filters.

The proposed inlets would be masonry wells or cushions ; with blue stone pavements and with rubble n cement mortar (3 to 1) walls, and blue stone coping. The floor of the distributing basin and vault under filters for a width of about 2 feet to be laid with blue stone slabs on cement concrete, with a blue stone raised coping 18" high by 12" wide, to form a water cushion 18" deep. The object of this work is to prevent the erosion of and shock to the floor due to the falling of the water from the outlet sluices of the filters above.—Rs. 13,000.

Repairing walls where necessary, and repairs to junction of skewbacks, south wall :

The inner faces of the walls to be repointed where necessary : the under face of skewbacks to be repointed and the upper surface in the haunch of the arch adjoining south wall to be filled with fine cement concrete. The material for pointing walls to be cement mortar in the proportions of 1 of sand to 1 of cement—Rs. 8,000.

1 inch of 2 to 1 Portland cement plaster on floor, with white glazed tiles set in 1 to 1 cement mortar ; or 2 coats of rock asphalte :

The existing floor to be very carefully cleaned and scored. The estimate also provides for special protection at the junctions of the floor with the columns, piers and walls—Rs. 1,78,000.

Construction of tower over outlet well, with wrought-iron tank, 10 feet deep, on the top :

This will provide a storage of filtered water for the higher portions supplied by the turbine. The tank will contain 70,000 gallons' the usual daily supply being under 50,000 gallons—Rs· 30,000 Total for Malebar Hill Reservoir Rs 2,40,500

II—Bhandarwada Reservoir.

Pointing walls of filters, storage basin, and part of distributing basin with 1 to 1 cement mortar. The estimate includes cost of removing the present plaster in the distributing basin—Rs. 14,500.

Removing and replacing filtering materials, The filtering materials must be removed to give access to the floor ; the sand should be rewashed before being replaced—Rs. 13,500.

Removing and rebuilding eastern wall co-extensive with distributing basin and 6th filter. This includes the construction of a dry rubble drain at the back of the wall to intercept and carry off the water from the adjacent hill—Rs, 65,500.

9" Portland cement concrete, 4 of aggregates to 1 of cement, on the floor of the filters. The stone for this concrete not to be larger than 1" Rs. 92,100.

1" of 2 to 1 Portland cement plaster on floor, with white glazed tiles set in 1 to 1 cement mortaor ; 62 coats of rock asphalte. To be carried out in the same way as the similar work at Malabar Hill Reservoir Rs. 1,81,000.

Brick roof over storage bosin, with additional filterf upon the roof. The area of additional filters thus provided will be 52,500 square feet Rs. 1,60,000.

Roofing over existing and proposed filters the area of existing filters is 96,000 sqare feet, and of the addition proposed 52 500 square feet. The total area of roof required is 148,500 square feet 2,56,000 total for Bhandarwada Reservoir...Rs. 7,52,600,

A BILINGUAL POEM.

A WRITER in a Society paper says :—

I was called upon, the other day, to try if could recall the words of Beranger's exquisite little poem, "Le Grenier." After a bit I begun to stumble, and in order to help myself tried to recall Thackeray's rendering of it. In this way I was greatly struck with the curious fact that alternate lines of the French and English versions fitted with each other so perfectly, that only the slightest alterations here and there were requisite to knit them, not merely into a coherent whole but to make what I thought a very charming medley. Carrying on the process, I found it applicable to the whole poem. This literary curiosity may possibly interest my readers. I give it here :—

Je viens revoir l asile de ma jeunesse,
Where, years ago, I weathered it so long ;
J'avais vingt ans, une folle maitresse,
And a light heart still breaking into song.
Bravant le monde, et les sots et les sages,
Rich in the glory of my rising sun,
Laste et joyeux je montais six etages,
In the brave days when I was twenty-one.

C'est un grenier, point ne veux qu'on l'ignore,
There was my bed, full hard it was and small,
La fut ma table, et je retrouve encore
Half a lame couplet charcoaled on the wall.
Apparaissez, plaisire de mon bel age,
Come to mine eyes, ye dreams of love and fun ;
Pour vous vingt fois j'ai mis ma montre en gage.
In the brave days when I was twenty-one.

Lisette ici doit surtout apparaitre—
She comes with pouting lips and sparkling eyes—
Deja sa main, a l'etroite fenetre,
Suspends her little shawl in curtain wise ;
Sa robe aussi va parer ma couchette,
And when did woman look the worse in none ?
J'ai su depuis qui papait sa toilette
In the brave days when I was twenty-one.

A table un jour, de grande richesse,
We made glad music with our songs and cheers,
Quand jusqui'ci monte un cri d'allegresse,
And distant cannon opened on our ears.
Le canon gronde ; un autre chant commence !
Napoleon conquers—Austerlitz is won !
Le rois jamais n'envah iront la France—
In the brave days when I was twenty-one.

Quittons ce toit on ma raison s'enivre,
How far, far off those happy days appear ;
J'echangerais ce qu'il me reste a vivre
For one such month as I have wasted here.
Pour tirer gloire, amour, plaisir, folie,
From founts of joy that never will outrun,
D'un long espoir pour embellir la vie
Give me the days when I was twenty-one.

ULTRA SENSITIVENESS.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, in his fascinating experiments with the myrmidons of the insect world, found that ants are highly sensitive to colours imperceptible to human vision.

When a ray of light was dissected into a spectrum and cast upon his colony of tiny pets, the red extremity of the rainbow (to us the most effective) had no influence upon them ; but as they were placed under the violet end they became much disturbed, and the dark portion beyond that limit of human observation tormented them into a frenzy of agitation. It appears that they do not appreciate light-waves until they exceed the bounds of colour—that is, of colour visible to our eyes, though it is probable that the intensely active ultra-violet part of the spectrum, dark to us, is to them the most keenly brilliant of lights. Further experiments in the effect of sounds upon these insects showed that they hear none of the noises that enter our ears. A pistol-shot over them was unnoticed, except by the mechanical jarring of the air which it caused. These and similar tests have developed the conclusion that the insect world is wholly removed from the larger animals in its senses of colour and sound, as of smell, taste, and feeling, and that the human ideas of sense-impressions are only a small section of the whole scheme of sense-life. It is understood by scientists that there are many strata of sight, hearing, &c., above and below the narrow plane of our own common perceptions. The insects are almost as far removed from us as spirits in the inconceivable fineness of their senses. They move among us in a wholly different world, seeing things that are concealed from us, hearing what is as silent as the stars to us, smelling in a way that to us is miraculous, feeling with an exquisite daintiness that to our gross experience is angelic. The birds and the denizens of the deep know many secrets of physical activity that exceed our ken. Even our own neighbours in the animal scale enjoy faculties that we cannot understand. The scent of the dog, the sylphlike traits of the cat, the home-finding instincts of all domestic creatures astonish our own limitations. What are music and delight to us, to them are torture and discomfort. The shrill screeching of the bat is a beautiful note for ears pitched higher than ours ; and the rumbling of sounds below the vibrations of any organ pipe is harmony for animals whose avenues of hearing are larger than those of mankind. The "lower" animals are far above us in sensitiveness to delicate impressions. They foretell the weather changes better than the best meteorologist. Their system of chronometry needs no machine to mark the hours and seasons. They are initiated into the movements of earthquakes better than seismologists. These instances serve to show the dulness of human senses in general and prepare us to appreciate the higher sensitiveness of some individuals. There is a form of superior acuteness in certain persons which is seldom seen and therefore is commonly unknown ; but it is a curious indication of what higher development humanity is capable of even in its physical embodiment. A wide observation gathers the fact that the world is full of eyes, that everything is a camera seeing and recording all that comes before it, that only our ignorant blindness veils the myriad panoramas that attach to the objects around us—panoramas that show in their order all the events that have taken place there. The substantial basis of these apparently extravagant deductions is confirmed by the words of Dr. J. W. Draper, an unquestioned authority upon physics : "A sunbeam or a shadow cannot fall upon a surface, no matter of what material that surface is composed, without leaving upon it an indelible impression, and an impression which may, by subsequent application of proper chemical agents, be made visible. . . . Time seems to have so little influence on these effects that I conceive it possible, if a new vault should hereafter be opened in the midst of an Egyptian pyramid, for us to conjure up the swarthy forms of the Pharaonic officials who wear its last visitors, though forty centuries may have elapsed since their departure."

THE COUNTRY OF MACBETH.

GLAMIS, the country of Macbeth, was a royal residence in the tenth century, and the surrounding neighbourhood abounds with antiquites of the time of Malcolm, Duncan, and Macbeth:—

The village of Glamis—for it is little more, writes a Scotch correspondent to a London paper,—is romantically situated, surrounded by hills and embosomed in rocks and woods. On the south side of Castle Park is Glamis Burn, which falls from rock to rock in a richly-wooded dell.

Glamis Castle, which is about a mile from the village, is one of the most impressive buildings in Scotland, and perhaps the most perfect specimen of its kind in existence. The early kings of Scotland made it their residence, and King Malcolm II died there in 1033. John de Logy (probably the father of Margaret Logy, Queen of David II.) had the reversion of the thanedom of Glamis from King David in 1363. The *reddendum* was a red falcon, to be delivered yearly at the feast of Pentecost. Thanedom was afterwards given in 1374 to Sir John Lyon, ancestor to the Earls of Stathmore, in dowry with his wife, Jane, daughter of Robert II.

From an old print of the castle it seems formerly to have been a quadrangular mass of buildings, with several circles of defence. Considerable alterations have been made, and a semi-circular tower in one of the angles, and which contains a very fine spiral staircase (said to be the work of Inigo Jones) was built. The central tower and cluster of turrets is about 100ft. in height ; round this central tower a fine iron railing was placed in 1682. The Pretender slept a night at the Castle in 1715, when on his way to Scone Palace, and the bed is still preserved. Many superstitions are gathered round the place, such as a supposed secret room, the ghost of a lady in white is to be seen in the roadway, and the apparition of a kilted Earl.

One of the most interesting features of Glamis Castle is the Chapel. The paintings on the walls and ceilings were executed in 1688 by Jacob de Witt, the Dutchman, who, in 1684-86 painted the Kings in the Picture Gallery of Holyrood Palace. The large panels on the roof contain "a full and distinct storie of oure blessed Savioure" ; the lesser panels contain representations of "the angels as in the sky" ; the Cruxifixion forms the altar-piece, "and the doore piece the Ascentione."

Our Saviour and his Twelve Apostles form the subject of the the panels round the walls.

Popular tradition says that King Malcolm grandfather to King Duncan, who was slain by Macbeth, was assassinated at Glamis, and that the stone in the "Hunters' Wood," adjoining, marks the spot of this murder. It is further believed that Malcolm was buried in the village, and that the great stone (now standing in the garden of the rectory) marks the spot where the King was buried. Be this as it may, both of these stones belong to the Eleventh Century. The stone in Hunters' Wood measures 5ft. 2in. in height, and 2ft. 4in. in breadth. It is elaborately sculptured on its surface similar to the stone in the Manse Garden. The latter stone is 9ft. 2in in height, and 4ft. 6in. in breadth. The sculpture on this stone represents the cross and other historic figures, and on the back are representations of a circle, serpent, and great fish. The fish is supposed to be an early Christian symbol. Neither in England, Ireland, or Wales, or, indeed, anywhere else, are similar symbols known, though between one and two hundred are recorded from Scotland.

The railway route from Perth to Glamis goes between Birnam Wood and Dunsinane Birnam being on the left and Dunsinane on the right. There are but very few trees belonging to the ancient Birnam Wood, and Dunsinane is nothing but a bare hill. The neighbourhood, however, abounds with the remains of the Tenth and Eleventh Centuries, and even long before that time.

Forres, with its "blasted heath," is further north, and like the neighbourhood of Glamis, abounds with early Christian antiquities, of which "Sweno's stone," within a few hundred yards from Forres, is, perhaps, the most important. Cawdor, with its Castle, drawbridge, and now dry moat, is close by, as are the Clava stones and circles, forming one of the most remarkable group of cairns in all Scotland.

MAJOR LE CARON AND HIS ACQUAINTANCES.

THOMAS BILLIS BEACH, *alias* Henri le Caron, the "spy" witness who has occupied the attention of the Commission the week before the last mail left, is the eldest son of the late Mr. J. J Billis Beach, rate collector, of Colchester, who died only a few months ago. Henri le Caron left his home when he was sixteen, writes a home paper, after a wild youth which earned him a local reputation as the bad boy of the family. He went to Paris, and lived there some years before going to America. He had some sort of employment at a bank in Paris. He is a married man, with five or six children. Some of the men that figure in the evidence of Le Caron are as remarkable in their way as is the great spy himself. Our contemporary continues and gives the following narratives concerning them :—

MR. SULLIVAN.

Alexander Sullivan who, according to Le Caron, was for a long time the head of both the open and revolutionary movement in America, is now a prominent lawyer in Chicago. He, like Le Caron, is a small and very slight man, but there is determination in every line of face and figure. The face is especially remarkable—very thin, very pale, and very thin-lipped, and with steady and almost defiant eyes. Mr. Sullivan has had a very chequerred career. According to Le Caron he was born in Canada, and is the son of a British soldier and pensioner. Another statement is that he first saw the light in Mr. Blaine's State of Maine. He began life as a shopkeeper ; then became a politician, and soon obtained a good position in New Mexico. Then he came to Chicago, and he is now a lawyer there in large practice, though it was at a comparatively late period of life he took up his new profession. He speaks and writes well ; is secretive, skilful, incessantly active ; and used to be able to shift men about as easily as pawns on a chess board. His wife is a very brilliant journalist, and has written editorials in most of the Chicago newspapers. She is also the authoress of several books, in which are combined masculine severity and directness of style with a great mastery of fact.

MR. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

John Boyle O'Reilly—another figure in Mr. Le Caron's gallery—is a very different type. He makes occasional excursions into politics ; but as a matter of fact he is a rhapsodist and a dreamer of dreams. His life is like himself—picturesque, daring, adventurous. When a mere boy he joined the cavalry regiment of which Valentin eBaker was the colonel, and John Devoy, another of Le Caron's figures, swore him in as a Fenian as he was doing sentry duty in the Royal Barracks, Dublin. For a year and a half he was in solitary confinement in Millbank Prison. He declares that it was one of the happiest periods of his existence. He spent the whole day in working geometrical problems on the floor of his cell. At the end of that time he was sent to Western Australia. For a few years O'Reilly bore the punishment calmly; slept in his hammock at night; worked or loafed during the day and fell in love with ; and was loved by the daughter of his head gaoler. But he grew impatient, and communications came from friends that an attempt would be made to rescue him. O'Reilly embarked in an open boat on the ocean on the chance of coming in contact with the vessel that was to rescue him. After drifting for a day and a night all alone on the vast sea, he was picked up by the rescuing vessel, and landed in America. He arrived there with liberty and empty pockets, got a small loan, and then a small situation as a sub-editor on the *Boston Pilot*. There were two big fires in Boston in succession ; the proprietor of the *Pilot* was ruined ; the Roman Catholic Archbishop took up the paper ; made O'Reilly his partner, with a considerable share in the profits ; result, a powerful position as an editor and £40,000 in bank.

MR. W. J. HYNES.

Mr. Hynes, who was for a time a revolutionary leader, looks far from a revolutionary. He is a stout man, with the pleasant, genial face of one that loves good living and that takes life rather easily. He is very firm, however, as well as good humoured. With his own countrymen he is omnipotent by the readiness of his wit, his imperturbable good-humour, and the lightning-like speed with which he can decide points of order. Hynes was born in Kinsale, but left Ireland when he was a child. He began as a secretary to a Congressman, then, when he was yet a stripling, was a member of Congress himself. Recently he has devoted himself entirely to his law practice, which is very extensive. He is especially powerful in criminal cases. He speaks slowly, deliberately, with great force, and with unerring judgment. In recent years he seems to have separated himself entirely from the revolutionary party. The members of the secret societies all went Republican ticket ; while the advocates of "moral suasion" all remained with the Democratic party ; and were ardent supporters of Mr. Cleveland.

MR P. A. COLLINS.

Mr. P. A. Collins has, perhaps, a more prominent position than any of the men mentioned. He left Ireland when he was a baby in arms ; his mother—a Cork woman—had lost her husband before she sought better fortunes in the new land. Collins was brought up in poverty, and had no education save that he obtained at the common school. Some two years ago on a visit to England he went through the large manufactory belonging to a friend, and his eye was suddenly caught by some work that a little boy was doing. "It was thus," he said, "I earned my first wages." Then he served his time to the upholstery business, and became a splendid workman. He mixed at an early age in political struggles in Boston, where his family had settled, and attracted immediate attention. He was scarcely twenty-one when he was elected to the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, and afterwards he served two terms as a Senator in the same body. During the comparative leisure that he now enjoyed, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He was the first president of the Land League which Mr. Parnell founded in America. He was still president of the League when Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Healy paid that visit to Amercia, of which so much has been heard in the Commission Court. Mr. Collins played an extremely prominent and potential part in the last two Presidential elections. In 1884 he undoubtedly did more than any man in America to secure the return of President Cleveland. The Irish were rushing to the Republican flag, when Collins called "Halt ;" and a speech he delivered at the opening of the campaign in 1884 was circulated by the hundred thousand, and rallied voters to the democratic side by the tens of thousands. Mr. Collins is a tall man with the spareness of figure characteristic of all dwellers in the Yankee States, where a bad climate, aggravated by huge stoves, bakes the blood of every man, and his face is a curious mixture of Irish features and American complexion.

MR. PATRICK EGAN.

Mr. Egan, who was the treasurer of the Land League in Ireland, and then the president of the National League in America, and who, according to Le Caron, has shared with Alexander Sullivan the leadership of the Irish movement, is a small man, with a small, delicate rosy-pink face : with the complexion, in fact, as well as the air of babyhood. His eyes are of the softest blue, and he speaks in gentle whispers. He is a rigid teetotaler, as is also Alexander Sullivan. When he lived in Ireland he was the chief partner in a large bakery business and was very well-to-do. His intense interest in politics was not dictated in the smallest degree by personal needs, for he never accepted a penny remuneration, and lost heavily by his generous contributions to all agitations. When Mr. Forster passed his Coercion Act, Mr. Egan retired to Paris, and there received the contributions from America for nearly two years. After his departure to America under the circumstances described by Le Caron, Mr. Egan settled in Lincoln—a prosperous town in the State of Nebraska ; went into the corn trade ; speculated in land ; and is becoming very wealthy. He is a French rather than an Irish type—incorruptible, immutable, fanatical in public, gentle in private life.

THE "BISMARCK DYNASTY" ARTICLE.

THE *Pall Mall* continues to dexterously advertise the article on the Bismarcks in the *Contemporary*.

Whether the editor is the sole author of the article or the collaborateur of Madame Adam and Mrs. Crawford, the notice he gives to the production is creditable to his powers of advertisement, remarks a home paper. But why is he so bitter against the Bismarcks ? The story that is in circulation is this, says the *Star*. When last year Mr. Stead accredited himself to the Governments of Europe, he visited Berlin among other places. Naturally he tried to see Count Herbert Bismarck, and for the purpose had armed himself with a letter of introduction from Lord Esher. But Count Herbert Bismarck would not see Mr. Stead. After his return from his interview with the Czar, Mr. Stead renewed the attempt to see the German Foreign Minister, but was again repulsed. Count Herbert was so exasperated by the frequency of these applications that he wrote to Lord Esher a letter asking him why he had introduced Mr. Stead to him. The question was accompained by some unflattering observations as to Mr. Stead which we do not repeat, and indeed, do not sympathise with. The whole story, it adds, is a curious illustration of how much Mr. Stead is influenced in his political views by personal reasons.

"There is one thing," writes a correspovdent, "which is absolutely conclusive to my mind in proving that Mr. Stead is the author of the Contemporary Bismarckh article." It is the introduction of the name 'Meiklejohn.'

Meiklejohn, he proceeds, was a Scotland yard detective who was convicted of fraud about fifteen years ago. Everyone read the story at the time, but it belonged to the category of knowledge which passes swiftly from the minds of educated politicians. Mr. Stead, on the other hand, has special reasons for remembering one at least of the actors—that is, Meiklejohn. This man after his release from prison set up as some sort of private detective.' In 1884, when William O'Brien was casting about for means to marshal legal proof of the foul immoralities of Dublin Castle, he was advised to employ Meiklejohn, who did what he was called to do effectively, but never came prominently before the English public in the matter. In the year following Mr. Stead embarked on his 'Maiden Tribute' campaign and, in order to get up one branch of his subject, he was advised to have recourse to Meiklejohn. The name of the man would remain in Mr. Stead's mind. "On the other hand, that name cannot conceivably have remained in the mind of any other of the men or women who have been suggested as the authors of the article. "As to the article itself," continues the same correspondent, "I consider it an absolute fraud, from the point of view of exclusive information. There is not a single fact in it with which I myself was not previously familar, except the highly-edifying and important one, that Dr. Geffcken suffered from an intestinal derangement during the night of the 22 and 23 Dec. last."

MUSICAL WIT.

WHEN the late Mr. Paley published his collections of Greek wit,, observes a contemporary, the profane were pleased by the dulness of the Attic genius. It is true that if Greek Joe Millers represented Greek humour the ancients had very little of that quality. But are modern musicians more happily facetious than the children of the Muses long ago ? A volume of "Musical Anecdotes" (published by Messrs. Gill) certainly seems to show that the musician is high-spirited rather than spiritual.

Now music has her enemies, the writer continues, as the classics have theirs : unscrupulous foemen who look on music as the least intellectual of the arts. No child, they say, can be a great painter, poet, sculptor, but children may be and have been remarkable musicians, just as they have been marvels in the mathematics. The enemy goes on to conclude that neither mathematics nor music require much mind, and they invoke the shades of Victor Hugo and Sir William Hamilton. The wit of musicians bears out these unfriendly conclusions as far as it goes. Here is an epigram, for example, of Handel's which is in no way superior to the good things of Leonidas and Epaminondas. People asked Handel to take the degree of Doctor of Music in Oxford. Then the composer flashed forth in this gleaming repartee : "Vat ! I trow away my money for dat vich the blockade vish ? I no vant." A multitude of anecdotes impress us with the humour of Haydn. He would go into a shop where he was not known, and where the tradesman admired his works, and he would speak evil of these works and "go away smiling." That was the humour of it. Being "very fond of a joke," and observing that his audience slept peacefully during his slow movements, he introduced "a great Bang from the full orchestra" which, as he said, "certainly made the ladies jump." This was but elementary fun. He made three marches for an officer who had only ordered one, and paid thirty guineas for that. The captain sent back the superfluous marches, and Haydn "always told the story of the liberal Englishman as one of the most pleasing events that had happened to him during his stay in London." Again, "Many people do not believe in the humorous element in music, but Haydn's works abound in passages that read as humorously to a musician as does a chapter of Mark Twain to an ordinary reader." Well, musicans have their own ideas of the ludicrous. Haydns idea as a boy was to climb on a scaffolding where he had been forbidden to go, and the Empress Maria Theresa's idea was to say, "Give him a good hiding" (*sic*), which was done. Where the joke came in may have been visible to the Empress Maria Theresa.

Haydn said better things than this, A false report of his death was circulated, and a Requiem was performed for him. When Haydn heard of it he said, If these kind gentlemen had given me notice of my death, I would have gone myself to beat time for them." This was very neat and good. Another time he maligned his own minuet to a fiddler who had been playing it and did not know him by sight. The fiddler would have broken Haydn's head with a fiddle (perhaps merely by way of a surgical operation), if he had been permitted to work his will. He wrote a symphony for tin trumpets, a rattle, and other toys. We can well imagine the amusement of his men when their novel parts were distributed to them." It must, indeed, have been extremely diverting—to musicians. But there may be critics who will observe that Haydn was not only a musician, but a German musician. Duke Max of Bavaria was another musician who diverted himself by playing in the streets, and distributing in charity, the money which he collected from passing amateurs. The story about Spontini's opera, *Olympie*, comes from Berlin. A rich amateur was growing deaf ; his doctor tock him to hear *Olympie*. The patient did hear *Olympie* ; it is so noisy ; 'twas the doctor who remained deaf ; it had "proved too much for the doctor." This narrative appears to be witty, of the two, rather than historically correct. Lablache's main feat as a humorist was walking into the presence of a certain prince with one hat on his head and another in his hand. This caused a great deal of amusement. He also pretended to be Tom Thumb on one occasion. Opinions may differ as to the wit of Rubinstein's repartee to a young lady. She played to him: and asked him "What she should do?" "Get married," said Rubinstein, with a heartless disregard of her problematic husband's happiness.

This is how Chopin "scored off" a millionaire at whose house he dined. After dinner, Chopin was asked to play. "But I have had so little to eat," replied Chopin. With equal point and delicacy Cherubini advised a sonorous French singer to become an auctioneer. "A Spaniard would have had his knife into you," said a friend of Mr. Happy thoughts when he was practising repartees to Spaniards, and hit on one like that of Cherubini. Fischer was better, when he was asked to come to supper and to bring his oboe with him. "My lord," he answered, "my oboe never sups." Nor was the Scotch lady so far to seek, the lady who disapproved of the organ or "kist o' whustles." Some musical friend induced her to hear an anthem, and told her (with musical humour) that this was the anthem David played to Saul. "Then, I understand why Saul threw the javelin at him." But then this lady was not musical. There is another joke about Jomelli. He slapped Giardini on the face. To Corelli is attributed the *mot*, "I fear my music interrupts the conversation." Music almost always does interrupt the conversation, and that is one reason why some persons are not passionately fond of music. There is an old story that when someone brought Condé the news of the death of Molière, Condé replied, "I wish it were he who brought me news of *your* death." Rossini parodied this. A young musician brought him a funeral march in memory of Meyerbeer. The retort of Rossini may readily be imagined. Sometimes people have paid back musicians in their own coin. One who tried to learn skating was told it was easy, but complained that he did not find it so. "It is easy enough, but not so easy as fiddling," said the other, who was also a German. Liszt's good things were chiefly snubs to Royal people who talked while he was playing. Apparently there is nothing a musician hates so much as conversation. If it were fair to judge by these anecdotes, this might be attributed to a conscious failure to shine in the exchange of ideas. The only musician who ever said a good thing was the British drummer boy who, being captured by the French, told them that he could not beat the Retreat, it was not used in the British army. The French general being "a gentleman also," as Sekokoeni said on a similar occasion, sent the little fellow back with honour. He was the exception which proved the rule.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN A NEW ROLE.

HIDDEN away in the weekly gossip column of the *Birmingham Post*, we came upon the following remarkable account of the change which has come over His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales :—

"We are all Socialists at heart," said the Prince of Wales the other day, when talking to a statesman of the old school, who was lamenting the progress of Socialism, "and this conviction renders the outward semblance of Conservatism more and more difficult to maintain." This feeling on the part of his Royal Highness, combined with the necessity of upholding the old institutions at Court, must have rendered the Prince's position irksome at times. Report declares that he has for many seasons been using every endeavour to establish discipline among the ladies and gentlemen of the Court circle by observance of the strict rules of etiquette established in the early part of the present reign. During the long retirement of her Majesty after the great affliction which befell her, the discipline she had established grew somewhat relaxed, and various Court scandals served to point the moral and adorn the tale of the stump orators and brawling demagogues, who remained unmolested in their attacks, until it became difficult to put them down. The Prince of Wales was only awakened to the necessity of assuming the responsibility of his position by his own name being unjustly compromised, and he then resolved to restore the dignity of the court, which had been suffered to become a prey to the slanders of the Socialistic party. He has been for some time pursuing his task, not of restoring, but modifying, the severity of the ancient customs, so as to render them tolerable both to the courtiers of the past and those of to-day. The idea of dispensing with the bare necks and naked shoulders of the ladies frequenting her Majesty's Drawing Room seems to be the first step in this direction, and, it is said, emanates from the Prince himself, who being present at a Court reception at Vienna, was struck with the dignity and propriety of the dresses of the ladies. The Queen was much averse to the change ; but the Princess of Wales urged it so earnestly that her Majesty has yielded at length.

THE BROOK FARM BRETHREN.

THE death of Father Hecker—a well-known priest of New York—destroys another link with one of the most interesting social experiments of America. Brook Farm was the retreat of a number of young men and women who resolved to make a serious attempt to lead the higher life. They were to hold all their goods in common, to all work in the fields, and to leave in pure companionship. Emerson was one of the founders of the enterprise ; so was that strange picturesque creature Margaret Fuller ; so also was Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Brownson the reviewer, and Dana the journalist. The history of this community will never be forgotten by the world, for it is embodied in the one immortal story that America has yet produced—Hawthorne's "Blythedale Romance." This book should take its place in the very first rank of fiction. It is the story of a strong woman ruined by her love for a man who, strong himself, prefers the love of a weaker and more dependent nature. Margaret Fuller is supposed to have stood for the heroine—Zenobia. The scene of Zenobia's death is one of the most simply written, but also one of the most moving in all literature. The community broke up after a short trial, and its different members drifted into very different walks in life. The history of Emer on we all know ; Hawthorne became a novelist ; Hecker a Roman Catholic priest and a religious editor, Brownson—one of the keenest intellects America has ever produced —also joined the Church of Rome ; and for a whole generation was one of the stoutest and ablest defenders of his new creed. Dana is now the editor of the *New York Sun*, one of the most potent advocates of the Democratic party. Margaret Fuller was drowned in a shipwreck, and fitly lost her life in an attempt to save her husband and children.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1-4.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

AN EXCLUSIVE LADIES' CLUB.

A WOMAN'S club is about to be opened in Paris which is to be exclusively feminine. Its chief feature is to be the library, in which no book written by men will have a place, and there will be a picture gallery on the same lines. Presumably men will be admitted upon occasion, in order that the work of members may be properly appreciated—and bought ; but, however that may be, the new club seems assured in its success, so vigorously is it being taken up. The Queen of Roumania has consented to act as Presidentess, and the acting secretary—with whom all ambitious ladies should enter into communication forthwith—is Madame Juliette Guy, of the Rue St. Georges, Paris.

THE LIVERPOOL LADIES' CLUB.

The exclusively feminine club is not an institution unknown in England. Just about a year ago the idea took firm hold on minds of a certain set of Liverpool girls, and they rested not day nor night till they had established a club-house in the principal street of that unlovely town. It does not certainly boast a library of books written entirely by women, but it has a good supply of papers and periodicals, specially those that are likely to interest the tender sex. It is, moreover, a most excellent lunching resort, and forms a convenient resting-place during the fatigues of shopping. Afternoon tea and scandal may be indulged in without stint, and letters can be written in peace and quietness. No male things are allowed inside the portals of the "Ladies' Club," as it styles itself, above the age of six—the experience of the committee teaching them that that age past, the pernicious customs of the malignant male develop with fearful celerity.

THE DAUGHTER OF A RACE OF KINGS.

The acknowledged beauty in Washington is Miss Leiter. She is the only child of a merchant prince from Chicago, and one of the largest heiresses in America. She is tall, magnificent, with such an aristocratic air that a great judge of female loveliness asked if she was the daughter of a race of kings. Her father, however, according to a very personal friend, looks like a well-fed, well-kept English coachman.

Miss Leiter has dark brown naturally waving hair, parted over a low, broad, brow, and worn in a low knot at the back ; long-lashed, dark blue eyes, and a very pale but healthy complexion ; a mouth like a Cupid's bow, and perfect teeth ; small hands and feet ; a slim round figure, and costumes are designed by Worth. Is not this asks a home paper, a prize worth crossing the ocean for ?

JEWELLERY DECREASING IN VALUE.

There is only one opinion, says our representative, as to the truth about the reduction in the price of jewellery. "It certainly is not our experience," said the head of one large firm, "that the value of jewellery is decreasing. It may be the case just now that ladies wear less jewellery than they did formerly, but that is only a passing freak of fashion, and no good house of business would dream of reducing the price of its goods on account of this temporary lull. We would rather keep our goods than sell them at a discount." Another large dealer in ladies, jewellery said "Ornaments in plain gold are not so much in vogue just now, but the demand for pearls and diamonds is all the larger ; and I know nothing about these reductions." "But does not the trade in paste diamonds interfere with that in real stones ?" "No, not at all Genuine jewels are bought by one class of the public imitation stones by another ; and the class which buys genuine ones is not at all decreasing."

Yet another jeweller smiled contemptuously at the insinuation that the goldsmiths are dismally appealing to the public to buy their goods. "Yes" he said "there may be some rag-tag shops where they can't get rid of their things, but we have nothing in common with them, and what may be entirely correct with regard to them, is altogether incorrect as far as we are concerned. You can truthfully say that there is nothing whatever in the rumour."

MARRIAGE OF LORD WILLIAM NEVILL.

THE Oratory at Brompton was thronged on the 12th ult. by a fashionable gathering to witness the marriage of Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquess of Abergavenny, to Miss Louisa de Murrieta, daughter of the Marquis de Santurce. An hour and a half before the ceremony the church began to fill, and when the royal party arrived, at twenty minutes to twelve, every available seat was occupied. The Prince and Princess of Wales with their three daughters occupied seats facing the chancel, and near to them were Prince George of Wales, the Duke and Prince Francis of Teck, the Marquess and Marchioness of Abergavenny and the Marquise de Santurce. The Princess of Wales wore a costume of dark myrtle-green velvet, almost black, with a silk bonnet of the same hue relieved with a little white. The three young Princesses were attired in gowns of dull-pink silk, with hats *en suite*, and short jackets of drab homespun cloth. The bride's mother wore a dress of grey velvet trimmed with chinchilla fur, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Lady Abergavenny wore dark-blue velvet and carried a bouquet of large lilies and tea-roses with dark-blue silk streamers. Lady Henry Nevill wore electric blue

LUXURIOUS NEW YORK LADIES.

The luxurious habits of New York women have grown very nearly to rival the stories told of Poppæa, who had bushels of fresh rose leaves picked every night to sleep on, and who took a daily morning bath of asses' milk to keep her skin soft and satiny. This is not quite the form that luxury takes in New York but the amount of time and labour spent in the care of the person and the preservation of beauty is something calculated to surprise the people who give it no attention.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIDS.

The maid has ceased to be sufficient attendance, her time being more or less absorbed by the toilet and cognate matters, so the present plan is to engage the services of a woman who goes out by the day or hour and on whose cards you read "Ladies' Toilets." She has entire charge of the persons of her customers, and it is her duty to see that they are kept beautiful. Once or twice a week she rubs, combs, brushes, clips and cleans their hair, undertaking to keep it soft, sleek and thick. She manicures the nails, and uses and recommends such unguents as are warranted to keep the hands soft and white. She is a pedicure as well, and keeps her customers' feet in as perfect condition as their hands. She has a thousand different devices for beautifying the face, and undertakes to ward off, wrinkles by her rubbings and emollients. She trains her eyebrows in the way they should go, removes superfluous hair, induces eyelashes to thicken and lengthen, keeps the skin smooth, fresh, and fair, and declares she can make the lips keep their bloom without the use of rouge. She looks after the figure, too, having a system called the "Swedish movement," by which she tightens up flaccid muscles, rounds thin throats and lean arms, and removes any of the disfigurements of outline that have resulted from tight-lacing and the abnormal tendency of flesh to any one part of the body.

THE MASSAGE-BATH.

Her principle occupation, however, and the one best relished by her luxurious employers is the massage-bath. The tub is filled with warm water, quite as hot as can be comfortably borne, and into this is thrown a bath-bag consisting of a little sack of "cheese-cloth," loosely filled with almond meal, powdered orris root and grated soap. The water turns soft and milky as the contents of the bag dissolve, and the skin is rubbed with the bag, which makes a smooth, violet-perfumed lather, and leaves the flesh as soft as a child's. The bather is rubbed dry and rolled in a large sheet of Turkish towelling and then every inch of the body is carefully rubbed, kneaded, and pinched with hands moistened in violet-water, which impregnates the skin with a faint flower-like perfume. This takes the place of exercise in a great measure, and women who are too indolent or too busy to walk or practise in a gymnasium find this keeps the skin in good condition and is a more luxurious method of setting the blood in circulation.

MISS OR MRS.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* raises an interesting question as to when the appellative "Miss" came to be substituted for "Mrs." To fix a date would be impossible. In the eighteenth century, as we know from the history of the immortal Mrs. Honour, among many others Mrs. was a title of courtesy given to maiden ladies who were upper servants. Ramsay, of Ochtertyre, tells of an ancient virgin who used to lament that though she was called Mrs. in her youth, the impudent rising generation called her Miss. Some old-fashioned ladies still retain the prejudice, perhaps from a memory of the lighter meaning of Miss current a generation ago, a meaning which has now been transferred to the other title. Changes go on imperceptably. It would not be easy to determine the exact period at which the term servant became obsolete as the common term for a lover. To take a more homely illustration, when did the London omnibus driver learn to use "Lady," instead of the old "Mum," which is the favourite term among the characters of Dickens. A clever book might be written on etiquette to strangers, noting the usages of all classes of society, from the freezing Sir of the English gentleman to the familiar "dad," or "uncle" or "sonny," with which the costermonger establishes relations in accordance with the age of the person he meets—explaining when and how to use the Scotch "friend ;" the Newcastrian "hinny," and other local words.

ARTISTIC FANS WANTED.

The Fanmakers company had just resolved to encourage the artistic production of the pretty trifles which Swift described as "the emblem of woman both by its gaudy show and its perpetual fluttering," by offering two prizes of ten guineas each—the first conveying the additional honor with it of the Freedom of the Company, for the two best designs for fans. Mr. T. Davies Sewell, at the Guildhall, is clerk to the Company, and from him all necessary information may be obtained. The designs must delivered on or before the 15th of April. It is not a *sine qua non* that the designs should be mounted, but if they are not drawings of suitable sticks must accompany them. There is not much character or individuality about the fashionable fans of the present moment. Feather ones are pretty and graceful, but they stand in danger of "being done to death," and in other descriptions eccentricity takes the place of originality. A century ago, topical fans depicting events of the days, pretty actresses, or scenes from successful plays, had a long run of favour and during the troubled times of the French Revolution, Bastille, Nation, Constitution, and Marat fans had a long run of prosperity, to be succeeded by those *a la* Bounaparte, while here we had designs illustrative of Wellington's victories. They have often been used as weapons of political strife. The exhibition of fans held some years ago at South Kensington, gave considerable impetus to the English fan trade, and there seems no reason to think that another one, under good management, might not be attended with satisfactory results.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

WALT WHITMAN.

THE English relatives of Walt Whitman are making strenuous efforts to induce the "good gray poet" to pay a visit to England this year. It seems hardly probable that they will succeed, for Walt Whitman's health and age are scarcely favourable to such an undertaking. But, should he go, there can be no manner of doubt as to the enthusiasm with which he will be received, although there is something incongruous enough in the thought of the author of "Leaves of Grass" figuring as a lion in London drawing-rooms. And what will Mr. Swinburne say ?

THE REWARDS OF AUTHORSHIP.

The *Fortnightly Review* article on the rewards of authorship prompts somewhat to ask whether any novelist nowadays expects more than £2,000 for the copyright of a new book. He not only does not expect—he does not get it. The days of big sums down on the nail are probably gone. The success of a story depends more than ever upon the popular caprice or taste of the moment—upon "luck" as it is called. Lord Beaconsfield got twelve thousand pounds for "Endymion," a work which, but for the fact that its author was so interesting a political character, would have been extravagantly dear at twelve thousand shillings.

THE "PHILOBIBLON."

Time, which sees the rehabilitation of many of those whom it was the fashion once to decry, and the brightening of many names once sadly tarnished, now and then strips a man of wrongfully worn laurels. For five centuries and more Richard de Bury, the famous bishop of Durham, has been credited with the authorship of the "Philobiblon," the first treatise on bibliography by an English writer. That the bishop was a collector, and a worshipper of books, is known. His passion for them, his bequest of his library and his presence at Avignon, have linked his reputation with that of his illustrious contemporary Petrarch, and have drawn the warm and extravagant eulogy of Dibdin, who declared that "his fame will never die." That fame is now, however, assailed. The original text of the "Philobiblon" was first printed in Cologne in 1473. It was not printed in England till more than a century later, the first English edition being issued from Oxford in 1598. In a new text drawn from the collation of twenty-eight manuscripts, the second English edition now appears, accompanied with a new translation by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and librarian of the Oxford Union. The new book is portable and handsome in form, and will be welcomed by all bibliophiles. I should not however, have drawn attention to it, but for the postscript which follows the biographical introduction. The introduction in question is largely devoted to rebutting the attempt to deprive Bury of the credit of authorship in favour of Robert Holkot. A passage, however, in the Harleian MS., unprinted as yet and unseen by Bury's biographer, has been found by Mr. E. Maunde Thompson. This passage by Adam Murimuth, Canon of St. Paul's, states that the Bishop *fuisset mediocriter literatus*, and casts grave doubts upon the authorship of the "Philobiblon." Should it be proved that Richard de Bury was not the author of the "Philobiblon," an honoured name will disappear from English literature, and an almost unique instance of deprivation of laurels will be afforded.

THE "CONTE"

Why is the conte, or short tale, so popular in France, so unpopular in England ? Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr. Paul Sylvester attribute the difference to the livelier and more agile intellect of the French. Both of them aver that an English publisher would sooner have a short story spun out into a circulating library, three-volume treatise, than given to the world in its brief form. You must "bump it out," we once heard a publisher say ; and out the book was "bumped" from two volumes to three. Well, we hope Messrs. Lang and Sylvester, with their one modest volume of short stories from the French, may be of some service in breaking down our stupid insular prejudice against short tales. They have chosen six tales, including two from Merimee, one from Balzac, one from Tolstoi, and a light and bright one from Edmond About. "The Dead Leman, and other Tales from the French" is the title of the book which is published by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC CRITICS.

There are dramatic critics in New York. One of them—a lady—writing about Mrs. Brown-Potter's "Cleopatra," says that "When she coils all round her leading lady Miss Kyrle Bellew, she looks a young boa-constrictor crunching a calf ; and when she writhes around a sofa or undulates out of the barge she is a national advertisement for physical culture." No action for libel has yet been commenced.

FALSTAFF.

In writing on Mr. Beerbohm Tree's representation of Falstaff in the "Merry Wives [illegible] spondent writes :—Mr. Tree [illegible] does Shakespeare render that [illegible] makes the whole world kin [illegible] Falstaff. He was a most un[illegible] He shared the plunder of thieves [illegible] against honest women. And [illegible] for his own needs or passions [illegible] oured, his victim might become [illegible] man who paid him for his vill[illegible] rogue if you can ! And yet [illegible] "old, cold, and withered," [illegible] a man we, like Page and Ford themselves, strive in vain to hate. "Human natur'," as a much more modern character has it, was so superfluously abundant in him. So we think gently of him, and remember with gratitude the fine end his author gave him, "and went away as it had been any Christian child," smiling upon his fingers' ends, playing with flowers, and "babling o' green fields." It is to our kindly fellow feeling for this monumental evidence of the frailty of man Mr. Tree makes most eloquent ap[illegible]

THE LAST LINGERING TRACES.

We grasp at straws of better f[illegible] and Mr. Tree does all he can to give them [illegible]. Thus, when Master Ford, as Brook, offers [illegible] money to betray Mistress Ford, he [illegible] hesitate a little; the le[illegible] gentleman that have surv[illegible] French wars flicker up [illegible] thankful for them. Also [illegible] for Falstaff. Has not Shakespeare [illegible] the knight received fifteen [illegible] Pistol, when that mouthing rascal [illegible] Mistress Briget's fan ? And what of [illegible] him could survive that ?

HERR JOACHIM.

Joachim celebrates his musical jubilee th[illegible] and a marble bust is to be put up to him in Be[illegible] In March he goes to Cambridge to play at the University Musical Society's concert making his performance, as he has done for several years, a free gift. The degree of Doctor of Music *honoris causa* was conferred upon him there, and in few places has he a more devoted band of admirers than in that University. There are various schemes on foot for doing honor to his jubilee, which it would be unfair to reveal at present. One item in the proceedings is to be a great banquet, which everyone, who is any one, will attend.

SIR CHARLES HALLE.

For purity of touch and intelligent interpretation of the classical composers, Sir Charles Halle is, as was said of him by Berlioz, "the Bayard of music *sans peur et sans reproche*. He was born just 70 years ago in the town of Hagen, in Westphalia. From a child he showed a natural affection for music, and when quite a lad he was taken to Spohr, who was very delighted with him, and anxious to exhibit his talents in public. Luckily for young Halle, his father would not allow this, and kept him to his books and the serious study of music. In 1843 Mr. Halle played before the Queen in Paris, and was presented by Louis Philippe with some handsome Sevres china. Five years later he came to London and made his first appearance at Covent Garden Theatre, rendering Beethoven's "Emperor" concerto in a masterly manner. The playing of Sir Charles is considered by some critics to be cold and unimpassioned, but it is an undeniable fact that he has done more to popularise classical music in England than any other musician of the century. He was married, as everyone knows, to that popular and talented lady, Madame Norman Neruda, not many months ago.

THE DE RESZKES AND LASSALLE.

Mr. Augustus Harris has secured the services of the Brothers De Reszke and M. Lassalle for the forthcoming season. The three members of the Paris Grand Opera are what may be called *camarades* in private as well as professional life. The De Reszkes are natives of a little place called Borowno, about five hours' journey from Warsaw. Here they spend their leisure in breeding racehorses, a pursuit in which they have been particularly successful. This is their principal hobby, but music, of course, comes foremost of their studies. They were trained at the Warsaw Conservatoire, after receiving rudimentary instruction from their mother, who was possessed of a fine soprano voice. They were brought up in a semi-artistic atmosphere, operatic artistes constantly meeting at their home. Jean first appeared as a baritone, even singing such parts as that of Leporello, and it was not till 1879, five years after his *debut* in London, that he undertook tenor *roles*. Lassalle, the famous baritone, is within five years of completing his half century. He is said to be very rich, is an excellent business man, and takes good care of his life. He does not drink or smoke, and on the night before he sings he invariably goes to bed at eight, and stays under the cover for sixteen hours. Then he rises and eats one hearty meal, and does not touch another mouthful until he sings at night.

SCENIC ART.

One of the most remarkable features of the new play at the Princess's will be a moving panorama, designed to illustrate the adventures of the hero in his escape from bushrangers. The panorama consists of 592 feet of canvass painted by Mr. Hall, a pretty considerable achievement in scenic art. It represents a great variety both of country and weather, and enables Mr. Wilson Barrett to travel the whole stormy night and see a brilliant sunrise. Panoramas of this kind are not common on the stage. [illegible] was one at the Lyceum when "Macbeth" was produced under the Bateman management [illegible] had the advantage of presenting the last [illegible] Mr. the somewhat fidgetty changes of scene [illegible] Irving gives us now.

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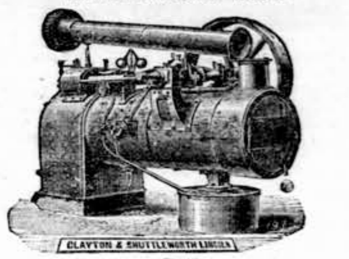

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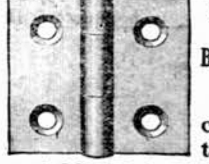

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Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
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Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?" —*Tennyson.*

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It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
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Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
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"**MANY sick people** looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

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CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

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SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

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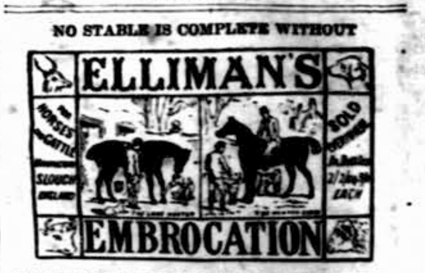

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